THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 14TH JUNE.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Government Engineering College at Howrah will re-open on the 21st instant. Candidates desiring to join the Engineer classes of the College should forward their applications to the Principal, together with a copy of their University certificates. A further examination for admission to the Overseer and the Mechanical Apprentice classes will be held at the College on Monday, 28th June. Applications should be sent to the Principal on the 25th. Scholarships will be awarded both to Engineer and to Overseer students according to the places taken by them in their respective examinations. Accommodation for 200 native students is now ready. European and Eurasian students will also be provided with quarters to the extent of the available accommodation.

THE MADRAS TIMES makes some sensible remarks on Indian Political Associations. It thus notices the British Indian Association:

One of the oldest and best known of these bodies is the British Indian Association, which, although originally started to represent the Zemindar class of Bengal, which has gained so much from Lord Cornwallis' permanent settlement takes up questions of interest bearing on the general welfare of the country. It has had as its presidents some of the most distinguished of Bengalis, men who have earned a reputation beyond the limits of their own Presidency and its present Secretary is the Editor of the *Hindu Patriot*, one of the best conducted journals in India. Judging from [illegible] the Association, its recommendations [illegible] invariably been worthy of men who [illegible] views on public policy expressed in [illegible] or less convincing. The high praise passed [illegible] by Lord Canning, Lord [illegible] other Viceroys testifies to the fact that of [illegible] of political life among the educated Natives [illegible] Association is a real force. On one memorable [illegible] Viceregal action was heaped upon it by [illegible]. The deputation which represented the Association expressed to His Lordship what was widely [illegible] the abolition of the Cotton Duties was twitted [illegible] for its selfish aims, and the rather rough [illegible] of a Viceroy, not often given to uncourteous speech, was keenly felt. The Association has not forgotten this incident, and it has not presented the retiring Viceroy with a valedictory address. From the report of the proceedings of the Association for the past year we find that it directed its attention to questions bearing on taxation, the Vernacular Press Act, the Arms Act, Cotton duties, the Bengal Cess Bill, and other subjects that have been so frequently discussed in the columns of the Press.

OF THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION it says:

The Indian Association is the latest body of the kind started in Calcutta, and its object appears to be of a political character, an object which it seeks to secure by agitation of Indian questions, through its accredited representatives in England. Its President is the Rev. K. M. Bannerji, a veteran Native missionary, some of whose works on Indian questions have made him known to the *savants* in Europe. Its Native representative in England is a Barrister who is credited with possessing the gift of ready and persuasive eloquence. It is a curious fact that this and similar Associations profess to have strong Liberal leanings, and they hailed, with much satisfaction the downfall of the Conservative ministry and the accession to power of its political opponents.

All this is good and creditable in its way. But as some of the Calcutta papers have argued, it is hardly necessary for the good of India that political party spirit among educated Natives should exist. The sciolists from our colleges who talk so glibly on the political and social requirements of India can hardly be said to represent the thoughts and feelings of the immense bulk of the people, the dumb millions as they are called, who cannot be expected to understand what fluent Native orators prate about. The idea of men insignificant in number, when compared with the vast uninstructed population of the country, speaking in the name of the people of India, is almost as preposterous an exhibition as the tailors of Tooley Street claiming to speak in the name of the people of England.

If these Associations will confine themselves, as they have hitherto done, to purely Indian questions, and assist the Government in acquiring a closer and a more serviceable knowledge of what is actually needed for the good Government of the country, in what direction legislation presses unfairly and oppressively, and how the Government might help, out of the general resources in reviving trades, industries and so on, they will be acting within their legitimate functions. Their attitude to political parties in England is apt to excite a spirit of discontent and, at times, kindle hopes not easy of realisation under the restraining influences of accomplished events and unavoidable circumstances.

We agree, the less we meddle with the party politics of England the better.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT has issued the following notification *in memoriam* of the late Maharajah of Travancore:

His Grace the Governor in Council notifies with much regret that he has received intimation of the death of His Highness Rama, Varma, Maharaj of Travancore, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Counsellor of the Empress at Trevandrum, on Monday the 31st May 1880. His Highness ascended the Musnud on the 19th October 1860, and his reign has been marked by the development of wise and enlightened principles of administration which have placed Travancore in the first rank of Native States.

The compliment is well deserved.

IN 1865 a Sanskrit Text Society was established in London by Professor Goldstucker under the distinguished patronage of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. On the rolls of the Society were enlisted many European and Indian members. But it did not do much work. Professor Goldstucker died in 1872, and the Society has since been carried on in a languid manner by Professors Cowell and Eggling, but it is about to die. Dr. Weber now comes forward to resuscitate it, and says in a letter to the *Times*:

Now, Sir, I do hope most earnestly—and I feel sure every Sanskrit scholar must hope with me—that this useful Society which owes its origin to as earnest a scholar, and as true a well-wisher of the Indian people as ever lived will not be allowed to starve to death in this manner. Can it be possible that among the hundreds and thousands of English gentlemen who have spent a large part of their lives in India in what one often hears called "the most splendid service in the world," a sufficient number cannot be induced to support a Society founded for the purpose of making available to European scholars the authentic documents for Indian literary research—documents chiefly deposited in the India Office and the Bodlian Library not to mention the recently-acquired now unrivalled collection of Northern Buddhist Sanskrit MSS. of the Cambridge University Library? In India both the Calcutta Bibliothica Indica and Bombay Sanskrit series are no doubt doing excellent and highly useful work, thanks to the enlightened support of the Indian Government and the labors of Native and European scholars; but is it not also de irable that a little more encouragement should be given to scholars at home for making accessible to our sciences the magnificent MSS. treasures bestowed on their country by a Colebrooke, a Wilson, and a Wilkins?

In conclusion, allow me to venture the suggestion that a "Sanskrit Text Fund," resembling the old Oriental Text and Translation Funds, with an efficient committee to administer, it might have been even more in accordance with the objects which the late Professor Goldstucker had in view than a so-called "society," with its complicated machinery of general meetings.

We do hope that the Society will not be allowed to die.

TUESDAY, 15TH JUNE.

YESTERDAY'S INDIAN DAILY NEWS contains an excellent article on the Vernacular Press Act. After exposing the objectionable features of the Act our contemporary remarks:

We teach the better class of natives, who read in our schools, that under good governments the Press is free, and laws are equal, while all governments that gag the Press, and introduce class distinctions, are bad. Having convinced them of this major premise, we supply them with the minor, that the Indian Government denies liberty to the Native, while conceding it to the English Press, thereby at once destroying liberty of printing and making a class distinction; and they are logical enough to draw the obvious conclusion that the Indian Government is bad. In practice, this Vernacular Press Act has given to the various provinces of India a common rallying point for agitation. Those who know our ways, and the ideas that prevail in England, are aware that the law cannot last and the assurance of victroy animates them to the attack. Here they have a tangible acknowledged grievance, which they can proclaim to the world with the assurance of sympathy. It is useless to reply to the agitators that the Native Press is practically free. By a free press is understood a press which can be prosecuted for offences only in the courts of law, while in India every district magistrate has been vested with the power to destroy a newspaper by an executive order and the magistrates have in this matter to act as the mere agents of the Lieutenant-Governor. A press under the control of the executive is a gagged press in the general meaning of the phrase and such is now the Native Press of India. It is, moreover contended that there is no class distinction in the law, because a European would be liable to it if he wrote in a vernacular language while a native is outside it if he composes in English. This is a poor sophism, which would not impose on a school-boy. English journalists would certainly come under the law if they used a language in which they do not know how to write; but that is scarcely a practical inconvenience; while natives who compose in English escape, because it is impossible to tell that they are natives. The subject is one which can be mastered at once and we hope that the Marquis of Ripon will give it his immediate attention. The immediate repeal of the law would show that it forms no part of the permanent system of English government in India and should be regarded merely as the craze of a few men to whom accident gave power until the country had an opportunity of expressing its opinion of their measures. If he take the matter in hand at once the new Viceroy will commence his career by holding out the olive branch to the natives of India, whose regard has been of late estranged as much as their opinions have been ignored.

We entirely concur. We do hope that the disinterested advice of our daily contemporary will receive due attention at the proper quarters.

THE ELECTIVE system has been introduced into French Towns in India. There are 15 Commissioners elected for Pondicherry. Chandernagore has five Commissioners who have been elected. Mahe has nine Commissioners and Yanaon also nine. The number of electors registered for one of the three divisions in Pondichery is 4,665.

A COLONIAL PAPER gives the following interesting cases of unusual longevity:

The oldest woman in the world is supposed to be Mary Benton, now residing at Elton, in the country of Durham, England. She was born on the 12th of February, 1731, and is, of course, in her 148th year. She is in possession of all her faculties, perfect memory, hearing and eyesight. She cooks, washes and irons, in the usual family avocations, threads her needle and sews without spectacles.

It is a matter of statistical fact that in the district of Geezeh, which includes the pyramids, and a population of 200,000 there are 600 persons over 100 years of age, or one in every 333. Numaus de Cuyan a native of Bengal in India, died at the incredible age of 370 years? He possessed great memory even to his death. Of other aged persons we might mention Mr, Dobson, aged 139 of Hadfield, England, farmer. His diet was principally fish, fruit, vegetables milk and cider. Ninety-one children and grand-children attended his funeral.

John-de-la Somet of Virginia is 130 years old.

Old Thomas Parr, of Winnington, Shropshire, England, lived to the age of 152 years. He was first married at 88, and a second time at 120 He was covered from head to foot all over with a thick cover of hair.

Henry Jenkins lived to the extraordinary age of 169 years. At the age of 160 he walked a journey to London to see King Charles II. The King introduced Jenkins to his Queen, who took much interest in him, putting numerous questions to the patriarch, among which she asked, "Well, my good man, may I ask of you what you have done during the long period of the life granted to you, more than any other man of shorter longevity? The old man looking the Queen in the face with a bow naively replied "Indeed Madam I know of nothing greater than becoming a father when I was over a hundred years old." He replied, to the King that temperance and sobriety of living had been the means by the blessings of God of lengthening his days beyond the usual time.

Edward Drinker aged 103 of Philadelphia rarely ate any supper.

Valentine Cateby, aged 116, at Preston, near Hull, England. His diet for the last twenty years was milk and biscuit. His intellect was perfect until within two days of his death. There died in 1840, at Kingston upon the Thames, Surrey, a Mr. Warrell aged 120 years.

IT IS stated that during the excitement of the election contest in Midlothian, Mr. Gladstone found leisure to execute a Latin translation of Toplady's well-known hymn, beginning "Rock Ages." This was sent by the Premier to General Grant Wilson, of New York, who has had the manuscript suitably framed.

SEVERAL members of the new Liberal Government are total abstainers including Lord Granville, Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Mundella.

COLONEL GORDON has just published a pamphlet in which, replying to the question "what should be done?" in respect of Eastern affairs, he lays down the following programme:—

1. The complete purchase of Cyprus. 2. The abandonment of Asia Minor reforms. 3. The union of Bulgaria and Roumelia, with a port. 4. The increase of Greece 5. Constantinople, a state, under European guarantees. 6. Increase of Motenegro and Italy on that coast. 7. Annexation of Egypt by England, either directly or by having paramount and entire authority. 8. Annexation of Syria by France—ditto ditto—ditto. (By this means France would be as interested in stopping Russian progress as England is. 9. Italy to be allowed to extend towards Abyssinia. 10. Re-establishment of the Turkish Constitution and establishment of a similar one in Egypt. (These Constitutions if not interfered with, would soon rid Turkey and Egypt of their parasite Pashas.)

Thank God, we have got rid of this Annexander as Private Secretary to our new Viceroy.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH JUNE.

WE TAKE the following from the *Home and Colonial Mail*:

A meeting of the deferred annuity holders and of the annuitants of the East Indian Railway Company took place yesterday at a City Terminus Hotel, the object of the meeting being to sanction the appropriation of the surplus assets of the company, amounting to £76,982 in England, and £31,498 in India.—Mr. R. W. Crawford presided, and in opening the proceedings pointed out the circumstance under which they had met, which was, in fact, to enable the directors to make one payment of surplus profits and surplus assets. It was inconvenient in dealing with twenty-six millions of money to pay 1s. or 1s. 6d. to 13,100 annuitants, and then go through the same work with the surplus profit. The total sum to be dis-

posed of was about £110,000. Mr Crawford then retired from the meeting and the resolutions were discussed in his absence. Mr. Freshfield, M. P., then proposed the adoption of the report, which contained the following recommendations—that a balance of the separate assets of the company after providing for claims in respect of unclaimed interest and dividends and for the sum of £34,160 paid to Sir R. M. Stephenson in commutation of the annuity together with the proportion of the annuity to date of payment, and £15,000 the sum awarded to the chairman, be added to the moiety of surplus profits for the half-year ending December, 1879, belonging to the company and be divided amongst the proprietors of stocks on the closed register of the 1st of November 1879, and that the income arising from the investment reserved as above be applied, in the discretion of the board to any purpose of a charitable or benevolent character to the children of the company's servants at the schools to be established in Upper India.

THE CONTENTS of the Indian Museum consisting of the illustrations of the industrial arts of India having been transferred to the Science and Art department in the Eastern galleries of the South Kensington Museum, there was a display of the curiosities there.

WE PRESENT the following pen and ink sketches of the new Viceroy from different sources. The *Englishman's* Simla correspondent says: "For those of your readers who are curious on the subject I may say that Lord Ripon has a pleasant, agreeable face, is apparently very amiable in intercourse, and is short, being very little taller than Lord Lytton."

THE LUCKNOW WITNESS thus portrays Lord Ripon: He is short, thick-set pleasant-looking gentleman, with the inevitable eye-glass, which, however, rather mars his otherwise kindly expression; a carefully trim'd beard: voice not remarkably musical (possibly owing to the absence, if I saw aright, of a couple of front teeth); a stiff, self-reliant carriage; and an irreproachable frock-coat."

THE ADEN CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News* describes the noble Marquis "to be a quiet shrewd man, not likely to put himself out about things: and that when he has made up his mind to think, he will stick to it; that his genial and unassuming manners will make him very popular; and that the social side of his character may be fairly enough summed up in the laconic expression of a resident of Aden, that he is "a jolly old chap, with no side on."

THE FOLLOWING gives one some idea how the money of the poor tax-payers of India is taken care of. In business transactions "at home" where India's money is concerned the most reckless extravagance seems to bethe rule. The *Times'* money article refers to the question of the business management of the India Office and says that while the India Office pays 30 to 35*s* per ton for freight on iron rails to India the Great Indian Peninsular Company were paying only 25*s* per ton. In other cases the discrepancies of from 4 to 5£ per ton between the charges in the contracts of the Government and those of the private companies have been too numerous to mention. Mr. David Brown referring to this subject says that in one instance above £25,000 was thrown away in a freight contract extending over a period of three months. "I also referred to a further contract for the conveyance of 63,000 tons of railway material to India as then being before the public under such unbusiness like restrictions that competition was to a certain extent stifled; and the result has been very much as I anticipated. I understand this contract has been taken at above 31*s*. 6*d*. to 32*s*. per ton, while one of the guaranteed Indian Railways, advertising about the same time with ordinary business conditions, obtained a contract at something like 27*s*. 6*d*. to 28*s*. per ton to the same port."

THURSDAY, 17TH JUNE.

THE CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* says: "The *Hindoo Patriot*, one of the most respectable and sober of the native papers, has found it necessary gravely to warn its readers against the folly of identifying themselves with any political party in England." We say so still. We natives of India are supplicants for justice at the bar of British Public Opinion, and it would be really a grievous mistake, if we should range ourselves under the banner of any one political party. Let our countrymen remember that a begger has no choice, and as we beg for justice, we should feel thankful to any one who would help us in obtaining it.

THERE IS IN LONDON a Society, called the Indian Society, the object of which is to bring into closer union Indians residing in Europe. At a dinner given by this Society, the health of Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, among others, was proposed, and Mr. Ghose acknowledged the toast in the following terms:

Mr Lal Mohun Ghose, in a very eloquent speech, said that he was very proud of the reception given him He thought that the small gathering of that evening had one very conspicuous advantage over the crowded meetings he had addressed in Calcutta This gathering was eminently representative There were present Parsees, Hindoos and Mahomedans and almost every part of India was represented He contemplated with great gratification the rapidly growing union between the different nationalities of India Though there might be a difference of opinion on minor subjects, he was sure that Indians were thoroughly united on all questions where the welfare of their country or the good of the people was concerned He thought that a social gathering like the one he witnessed that evening was the most effective answer to those who accused the Indians of disunion To say that he was gratified by their kindness and thanked them heartily for his reception by them, would but very inadequately express his feelings Before he resumed his seat he would propose "Prosperity to the Indian Society," and he coupled the name of Mr Abul Fazl Abdur Rahman with that toast

WE TAKE from the *Journal of the National Indian Association* the following items of intelligence:

Mr. Pramatha Nath Bose, B.Sc., has been appointed to the post of Third Grade Assistant in the Geological Survey of India. This is the first instance of direct (non-competitive) appointment of an Indian to the Higher Grades of the Government Service.

Mr. S. Mukerji has received the degree of M. B. in the University of Aberdeen.

Mr. J K Kanga of Bombay, has been admitted Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, and of the Society of Apothecaries, London

Mr A Atmaram, BSc (Lond), of Bombay, is appointed House Physician to University College Hospital for six months At the recent class examinations at University College, Mr Atmaram obtained the Gold Medal in Medicine and the Fellows Gold Medal in Clinical Medicine

Mr Charles Golab Nath has been admitted at the Inner Temple

Arrivals—Mr Alfred Nundy, Barrister-at-Law, from Hyderabad, Deccan, Mr Amirta Lall Roy, from Calcutta, for medical study (Mr Roy was honourably mentioned in the Gilchrist Examination) Mr E R Dadachanjee, from Bombay, to compete for the Indian Medical Service, Mr Charles Golab Nath, son of Rev Golab Nath, of Jalandhar, Punjab, for Law. Mr Dina Nath Pritha Dutta and Mr Cornelius Caleb, of the Lahore Government College, both Medicine Also Mr C N Banerji for the bar and Mrs Banerji and daughter; Mr P M Hakim, Mr N C Mody and Mr D R Wadia, from Bombay

Departures—Mr J Ghoshal, for Calcutta; Mr Peary Lall Roy Barrister at Law, for Calcutta; Miss Rajahgopaul, for Bombay, in the *Ancona*, May 5th, from Southampton

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has made the following appointments on his Excellency's Personal staff:

To be Military Secretary

Major G S White, 92nd Foot

To be Aides-de-Camp

Captain *Lord* W L DelaP Beresford, V C, 9th Lancers

Lieutenant C W Muir, Bengal S C Squadron Officer and Adjutant, Governor General's Body-Guard

Lieutenant E L S Brett 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards

Captain F O B Foote, R A

Subadar-Major Nutha Sing, "Sirdar Bahadur" 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers)

To be Extra Aide-de-Camp

Captain *the Hon'ble* W C Wentworth Fitz William, Royal Horse Guards

Then follow the names of Honorary Aides-de-camp, which we need not give.

THE PIONEER notices the following interesting conflict of opinion on a point of law. A firm of attorneys stand security for a client, who wanted to overdraw his account on a certain Bank—the wording of the engagement being—"our client has requested us to become security to you for £1000 to be repaid at not less than six months &c." The bailee overdrew to the extent of £250 and failed to repay within six months. The bailer was sued by the Bankers, and the contention was, the bailee's client had not overdrawn to the extent of £1000. The Judges held that the terms of the undertaking did not exempt the bailee from liability as the Bankers were to make advances to the extent of £1000. In appeal the contention of the appellant bailee was upheld. Such is the glorious uncertainty of law!

FRIDAY, 18TH JUNE.

HERE IS an interesting case between husband and wife. Mrs. Keen, we quote the *Colonial Mail*, was summoned at the Police Court of an English town for assaulting her husband, a photographer, by *boxing his ears*. From the evidence it appeared that Mrs. Keen objected to her husband employing young women, and complained that he would not let her keep a servant, and that he interfered in her domestic affairs. The Magistrate said he was not prepared to go the length of allowing a wife's right to box her husband's ears, and it was not denied that that had been done. The wife was required to find one surety in £25 for her good behaviour for six months. Domestic harmony to be secured by a surety of £25!

THE TIMES OF INDIA reports the following curious murder case:

"From the report of the *Times of India* it appears the prisoners were father and son who had been charged with the murder of another son of the father and the cause of quarrel arose from an improper intimacy of the accused father and son with the wife of the murdered son. The case turned on the evidence of a Brahmin female servant named Chunder Bhagga who had deposed to the effect that she had overheard a conversation between father and son to do away with the deceased while the wife of the deceased named Luxmee had deposed that her husband had slipped his foot and dropped into the well in which the accused it was said had thrust the deceased. The Government pleader contended that Chunder Bhagga being a Brahmin woman would be the last person to accuse falsely two innocent Brahmins meaning the accused. The assessors had pronounced the accused not guilty the Judge had passed sentence of death on them. Their Lordships of the Bombay High Court after getting some explanations from the learned counsel were of opinion that the verdict of the assessors was right and that of the learned Judge was wrong."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Standard*, Madras, speaks highly of the growing importance and utility of the Buckingham Canal which now carries six to eight cargo boats and sometimes more loaded with supplies of grain consisting of horse-gram, green gram, cuddalay, oolundoo to Madras. It is expected that during the rice season large stores of rice will find their way to Madras through this canal. A few years ago when the canal extended to Doograzpatam, the traffic consisted of only jungle wood, chunamshells and salt.

THE SAME COMPLAINT everywhere. A correspondent of the *Standard* complains of the high-handed proceedings in the office of the local Accountant General where about 30 clerks have been summarily turned out on the score of age and unfitness. These it is said are not yet of the pensionable age. The whole blame is fastened upon the native Chief Assistant of the Accountant General. All this proceeds from the laziness and indolence of the responsible heads of offices to see things with their own eyes.

THERE WERE 162 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 12th June of which 3 were from cholera, 1 was from small-pox, 40 were from fevers, 12 from bowel complaints, 8 from accidents and suicide, 11 from asthma and pthisis, 23 from tetanas and the rest from other causes, 11 infants were still-born, 47 died between the age of 15 days and under one year, and 15 persons died of 60 years of age and upwards.

WE ARE INDEBTED to the *Indian Herald* for the report of a case which shews the iniquity of the provision allowing an appeal from an acquittal by the Crown, on which we have commented so often. We need not give the particulars of the case but will give the remarks of Mr. Justice Straight on the general principle involved:

In disposing of this case, I feel bound to make one or two observations in regard to these applications by Government under Section 273. In my opinion it was intended that the powers therein given to the executive to ask the interference of the High Courts with judgments of acquittal, should be but sparingly used, and that the appeals thereby provided for should only be preferred where the lower Original Appeal Court has gone absurdly or obtusely wrong upon questions of fact, or has passed an erroneous decision in which blunders of law and fact are combined. [illegible] applications of this kind, or under this Section, it is sufficient merely to shew that the circumstances of a case [illegible] acquittal has been passed, are open to a construction [illegible] that placed upon them by a subordinate tribunal [illegible]ld, to my mind, be most mischievous were this Court, [illegible] upon strong provocation, to interfere with the determination of fact in favor of accused persons by the Magistrates and Judges.

To adopt a contrary course would introduce elements of uncertainty and a want of finality into [illegible] procedure altogether foreign to English notions of jurisprudence. It may well be,—nay it must be, for no human tribunal is infallible, that Magistrates and Judges will come to conclusions with which it is not easy to agree. [illegible] conclusions are in favor of an accused, we are not called upon to set them aside, simply because had we tried the case we might have arrived at a different result.

The truth is this provision is opposed to all recognized principles of criminal jurisprudence and ought to be repealed.

THE ENGLISHMAN publishes a report of the inquest held on the bodies of the three men who died from the effects of the injuries received by them at an explosion at Messrs. Manton and Co's., on Wednesday the 2nd June. The evidence elicited the facts that the deceased were searching out and clearing old cartridges with steel burnishers, that there was a quantity of loose powder in a box in the room where the men were working, and that there was no European or any intelligent superintendent to look after them. It was admitted that it is dangerous to work with steel or iron for the purposes to which they were applied. The jury returned a simple verdict of accidental explosion of gun-powder. Would not a Jury in England have insisted upon the employers taking proper safeguards against accidents by keeping a strict and intelligent supervison over the men and guarding against ignition by friction. We hope this case will receive the attention of Government.

THE CASH BALANCES are going down. The Press Commissioner furnishes us with the following statement:

1878 May	Rs.	131483000
1879 „	„	136192000
1880 „	„	109870000

WE ARE glad to observe that Sir James Furgusson is showing the courage of his opinions. He does not like his predecessor seek to delude natives with honeyed words. When Rao Bahadur Gopal Rao Hari Deshmukh, says the *Indu-Prokash*, retired from the first judgship of Nasik, the Government of India asked Sir Richard Temple to recommend a capable native for the post. Sir Richard saw no necessity of giving the post to a native. We are glad to learn that Sir James has taken up the matter and that there is every chance of justice being done to the claims of the Native Judiciary.

SATURDAY, 19TH JUNE.

WE HAVE received the following telegram from Lahore, dated the 17th instant:

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Dr. Leitner without provocation on the fifteenth instant assaulted, abused and kicked a student of an unexceptionably good conduct of the fourth year class while attending the college the student's left——was injured.

We reserve remarks till we receive further particulars.

WE HAVE received the specimen copy of a new paper, called *Progress*. It will be published monthly and will contain varieties of matter more useful to the student than to the advanced reader. It is evidently in the hands of some missionaries, and though Christian in its aims and principles it will be catholic in its conduct.

WE HAIL with pleasure the reappearance of the *Bandhub*, a Bengali Monthly Magazine edited by Babu Kaliprossuno Ghose of Dacca. Babu Kali prossuno Ghose's writings are generally characterized by thoughtfulness, grace, and vigour, and we make no doubt that under his editorship the *Bandhub* will re-establish its character.

NOTWITHSTANDING the grilling weather the *Indian Charivari* keeps up its spirit. The cartoon in the present number is *Eclipse*, the Marquis of Ripon overshadowing the Earl of Lytton. The smaller cuts are good and the letter press generally readable.

MR. AITCHISON officiates for Mr. Rivers Thompson as member of the Supreme Council. He will be of particular help to the new Viceroy at the present juncture of the Affghan affairs. Mr. Bernard goes to British Burma, and Mr. Charles Grant acts as Home Secretary. Mr. Grant is brother of Sir John Peter Grant.

THE LAST Annual Distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Calcutta Medical College was less imposing than its predecessors. The attendance was very scanty, even some of the Professors did not attend, possibly taking a quiet nap at home. But the ceremony was made interesting by the report of Dr. Coates and the address of Mr. Justice Wilson. Dr Coates had a kind word for every one, who had anything to do with the College, while Mr. Justice Wilson addressed a few neat and good words to the audience.

THE LAST Anniversary of the Utterpara Hitakari Sabha was celebrated with great *eclat*. Mr. Justice Wilson presided.

WE TAKE the following from the *Bombay Review* :

It is singular to note the high expectations which Colonel Gordon's appointment had raised in the *Native* mind. With them he was to have done wonderful things. He was to have acted as the good genius of the Government of India and wiped out the mistakes of the insincere, noisy, godless Government that was just going out. What were these expectations based upon? It is difficult to determine. Perhaps his long connection with Asiatic races might be one recommendation; for it is not likely that the generality of native writers in India know him by his more sterling qualities of head and heart. Be that as it may, his sudden and unaccountable resignation is regretted over the length and breadth of India, though few will be able to tell you why they regret.

We for one do not regret. We think India will get on all the better with one daring and dashing adventurer the less.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals: —1. Report on the working of the Registration Department in the Central Provinces for 1879. 2. Report of the Superintendent of the Reformatory School for 1879. 3. Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for 1879. 4. Jeypore Meteorological Report for 1879. 5. Draft Address by Bishop Cottiroll D. D. read at the annual meeting of the Victoria Institute held on the 8th June. 6. The Statesman, a Monthly Review of Home and Foreign Politics, for June, 1880. 7. Annual Report of the Indian Reform Association for 1878. 8. The Stationery Trades' Journal, No. 3, for May, 1880. 9. The Journal of the National Indian Association No. 114, June, 1880. 10. Upurba Sungita—a sacred song, in Bengali. 11. Domestic Medicine and Treatment of Diseases &c. in Bengali, Vol. II. By Woomachurn Dey.

THE FOLLOWING is the latest news about the Rebellion in Native Burma :

Rangoon June 19.—The Burmese Embassy reached Mandalay with Sillaymyo the Governor on board in irons, awaiting trial for the detention of the steamer *Yunan*. Troops are constantly drilling in Mandalay. The Rebels have burnt a small village, and are committing other depredations near the frontier. They have got some guns, and the Menhla Governor has been ordered to proceed there. A Royal order has been issued to all Governors along the river not to call the commanders of steamers ashore, but to proceed on board to transact any business with not more than five unarmed followers. Five English speaking Burmese have been arrested at Mandalay as spies, and rumour says they have been killed. One of them, Pothah, was four years with Dr. Marks at St John's College

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London June 12*th*.—In the House of Commons last night, the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said that the Government had received no information confirming the statement that an immediate evacuation of Kabul, or by a certain date, had been ordered. His Lordship further said it was very unlikely orders would have been given to this effect irrespective of the course of events or condition of affairs. The Berlin Conference will despatch a Commission to settle the Greek Frontier on the spot. It is officially announced from the India Office that coupons will be attached to the new rupee paper loan. M Challemel Lacour has been appointed French Ambassador to London.

14*th*.—An influential group of French financiers is introducing a new rupee loan at Paris. The departure of Colonel Gordon for China has proved disquieting at St Petersburg.

15*th*.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr O'Donnell, the member for Dungarvan, attacked the antecedents of the newly appointed French Ambassador, when Mr Gladstone moved that he be not heard. After a long and animated discussion the motion was ultimately withdrawn.

16*th*.—Major E. S. Rivett Carnac has been appointed Secretary in the Military Department, Bombay.

17*th*.—The Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to discuss the Bradlaugh affair have decided to allow him to make an affirmation instead of taking the usual oath. The King of Greece, now on a visit to London, has received the freedom of the City The Prince of Wales and Mr. Gladstone both made speeches on the occasion, expressing warm sympathy with Greece.

8*th*.—In the House of Commons last night, the Bill for the relief of Irish distress was read a second time. The Government has granted a sum of a thousand pounds to the relatives of the late Mr. Jenkyns, political officers, massacred at Nabul.

Constantinople June 12*th*.—The Ambassadors of the Great Powers have presented a collective note to the Porte on the Montenegrin question and the reforms urgently needed in Armenia.

15*th*.—The Porte has informed the Ambassadors of the Great Powers that the decisions of the Berlin Conference will not be binding on Turkey because of its exclusion from the deliberations.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 22nd Inst., at 7½ P M.

Subject : Thermometry and Calorimetry.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Wednesday, the 23rd Inst., from 5 to 6 P. M.

Subject : Natural Sources of Water.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy, on Saturday, the 26th Inst., from 3 to 4 P. M.

Subject : Calcium and its Compounds.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1880.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THERE was quite a shower of questions put to Government in Parliament during the week for which we have received papers by the last English Mail. We will string the questions together with a few running comments. The first matter referred to was the Indian Budget :

Mr. Laing asked the Secretary of State for India whether, in view of the grave errors discovered in the financial statement of the Government of India, he proposed to state the actual financial position of the country.

Mr. Baxter had given notice of a similar question.

The Marquis of Hartington,—It will be convenient, perhaps, for me to take this opportunity of answering both my hon. friends. It is true that the Viceroy has telegraphed from India to the effect that the cost of the Afghan war has been seriously under-estimated, and it is now stated that the charge for that war for the year 1880-81 will probably exceed the estimate by £4,000,000. In that case the surplus originally expected will be a deficit of nearly £6, 300,000. The present monthly cost of the war is as I said before £500.000. I am asked at what date these facts became known to the home Government. The addition of £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 to the estimates was announced on April 20: but a telegram of March 23 led to the belief that the estimates would be exceeded, and another spoke of the cost of the war as very alarming. (Hear, hear.) Communications have passed between the Indian and the home Governments at present chiefly by telegraph, though my predecessor left at the office two important despatches to the Government of India. I expect on the 26th of this month a despatch of an explanatory character from the Indian Government, and then I propose to lay all the papers on the table of the House. Meanwhile, I trust that the House will not be disposed to enter into a detailed discussion of the subject till we receive the information we expect. (Hear, hear.) I may add that I have received a telegram within the last day or two which leads me to think that a further despatch will reach us on June 10, and will contain more information It will not be possible for me to make any statement as to the financial position of India till that has been received. (Hear, hear.)

In reply to a question from Mr. O'Donnell regarding the Vernacular Press Act and the License Tax, the Secretary of State said :

The Marquis of Hartington said, the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, India, and of the License Tax, India, were two important questions which would be considered by Lord Ripon on his arrival in India. Until his lordship had had an opportunity of consulting his advisers and of reporting his own judgment on these matters, he thought the Government ought not to come to any conclusion in regard to either of them. He felt certain, however, that these two subjects would receive the early consideration of Lord Ripon.

And we have no doubt that Lord Ripon will return a true bill on this reference.

The following conversation arose out of a party-move to fix if possible the informant of Mr. Fawcett regarding the Indian telegram about the Budget blunder :

Mr. A. Balfour asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could state the name of the official at the India Office who, "before the late Government had resigned," communicated to the right hon, gentleman the Postmaster-General information as to the telegram from India received by Lord Cranbrook, and, if not, whether he would make inquiry into the matter.

The Marquis of Hartington said had ascertained from his right hon, friend that he did not receive any communication in regard to that telegram from India or from any official in the India Office. The information he had on the matter was the subject of common conversation in society, and that information, whatever it was appeared to have been in the possession of many persons.

Mr. A. Balfour gave notice that on Tuesday he would ask the noble lord whether he proposed to take any steps to prevent confidential communications between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in England from becoming matters of common Club gossip.

But why this sensitiveness? Why should not matters public be allowed to become public? It is simply disgraceful that important matters of State should be burked, because they might compromise some officer of State. Sir David Wedderburn put the following question regarding the control of Indian Finance :

Sir D. Wedderburn asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was the intention of the Government to move for the appointment of a select committee in order to inquire into the operation of the Government of India Act, 1858, and into the question of the inadequate control at present exercised over the revenues of India.

The Marquis of Hartington said the Session before last his right hon friend (Mr. Fawcett) moved for a select committee to which his hon. friend referred. Several questions connected with the subject had already attracted attention, but he had found greater difficulties than he anticipated. As at present advised, he should be disposed to move for a committee in the course of next Session.

We hope it will be a Commission of Enquiry into the general administration of India, and not simply into the administration of finance.

The following question was put regarding the levy of a certain cess in Malabar :

In answer to Mr. Robert Fowler, who asked the Secretary of State for India if he would state to the House the reasons of the Indian Government for raising the amount of cess payable on Zorywari holdings in Malabar from one anna to two annas, as stated in the statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India.

The Marquis of Hartington said,—The statement referred to by Mr. Fowler will be found at the bottom of page 8 of the Moral and Material Progress Report 1877-8. The local cess in Malabar was raised from one to two annas per rupee of Government land assessment by Madras Act I of 1878. From the statement of objects and reasons to that Act and from the discussion in the Madras Legislative Council when it was passed, it appears that owing to the peculiar tenures of land in Malabar the Government land assessment is extremely light, its incidence in proportion to the value of the land being less than half that of the assessment in other districts. Consequently, the proceeds of the local cess, which is proportionate to the land assessment, were quite inadequate to the local wants of the district. The average yearly local expenditure was £57,000. while the local funds yielded only £25,000 and the difference has hitherto been made up by grants from provincial revenue. It was thought unjust that the local wants of the wealthy district of Malabar should thus be supplied from the taxation of other and more heavily burdened districts, the rate of the local cess was consequently doubled, and its amount is now really, though not nominally, equal to that paid by other districts.

Regarding the Affghan war :

In reply to Mr. Cross, Mr. Gladstone said that owing to the want of certain information he could not make a very distinct statement as to the apportionment of the expenses of the Afghan war between the Treasuries of England and India. He hoped, however, in a reasonable time to be able to make known the views of the Government upon this question. But he was afraid that that time could not arrive until the Government should be in possession of the despatches alluded to on a previous occasion and should have had time to consider them carefully.

Again :

The Marquis of Hartington.—I observe that different reports are given in different newspapers of an answer which I gave on Friday last on a very important subject. I think it therefore desirable to repeat what I said on that occasion and I shall, with the permission of the House, add one or two words by way of explanation. I said, I think, in reply to my hon. friend the member for Hull, who asked me what measures the Government were going to take for the purpose of putting an end to the hostilities in Afghanistan, that Lord Ripon had gone out fully acquainted with the views of the Government and the policy which they desired to pursue, so far as they were able to form an opinion up to the present time. I added, I believe, that it was the desire of the Government to bring the military operations to close, and to effect the retirement of the troops at the earliest possible moment from Afghan territory. That is, I need scarcely say, our anxious desire. The statement, however, is one which cannot be made without certain qualifications. There are consideration of great importance, with regard to the health of the troops, which must be taken into account in determining the time at which their retirement is possible. I may further state that of course regard must be had to engagements which may have been entered into in the name of Her Majesty, and to which the honour of the country is committed. How far such engagements have been made, and to what extent we are committed, we are not at present in a position definitely to decide, but I must say that from the knowledge

we do possess it is not probable that it will be possible to effect so early a retirement from Candahar as from Cabul and Eastern Afghanistan. I may further observe that whenever we may be able to effect this retirement regard must be paid to the protection of those chiefs and tribes who have rendered assistance to our troops. (Hear, hear.) It is obvious that a great many of those might be placed in position of very great danger if our troops were retired without due care, I can only repeat that it is the wish of the Government to see the retirement of the troops effected at the earliest possible moment. (Hear, hear.)

Nothing could be more fair than this statement, but we are afraid that the new Government is not fully alive to the difficulties of the situation in Affghansthan. Our victory has gone for nothing. We have come to a political dead-lock. We do not know what to do. We offer the throne of Kabul to Abdul Rahaman, and he, it is said, as advised by the Russian agent, rejects it. We cannot find any other man fit to hold his own in Kabul. All Affghansthan may be said to be laughing at us. The Affghan war instead of adding to our strength is materially detracting from it.

The following ungracious question was put about the Marquis of Ripon :

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON.

Mr. Macartney asked whether there was any foundation for the rumour to the effect that the new Governor-General of India was a member of the Jesuit order. (Ironical cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone said,—I know nothing about the rumour to which the hon. member alludes. But I will venture to express my opinion that mere rumour is hardly, perhaps, a sufficient basis for the question. (Loud cheers) But, the hon. member having put the question, I have thought it my duty to make inquiry, and I have been informed, as I anticipated, that Lord Ripon is not a member of the Jesuit order; and I am further informed that, so far as my information goes, it is impossible that he should become so, for the simple reason that he does not possess the necessary qualification. (Loud cheers and laughter.)

We are really surprised to see that so much religious intolerance exists in enlightened England. Where there is so much light it is strange that there should be also so much darkness. Can light and darkness co-exist ?

We will conclude by reproducing the following letter from the *Times* :

Sir,—At a moment when some earnest Protestants are anxiously concerned at the possible effects of the Marquis of Ripon's appointment as Governor-General of India, it may be interesting to know that the natives of India feel no alarm at the choice made by Mr. Gladstone. On the contrary, the character of the noble marquis who has been selected to be Indian Viceroy appears to stand high with his future charges. In the words of the leading journal of native opinion in Calcutta, the well-known *Hindoo Patriot*, edited by the Hon. Kristodas Pal, C.I.E., the able native member of the Bengal Legislative Council, Lord Ripon's varied experience and his training in a good school of Indian politics mark him out as a man to be relied upon :—

"That the Marquis of Ripon is distinguished by high conscientiousness is evident from the fact of his change of faith. A nobleman and a public man in his position would not have changed his ancestral religion if he had not been moved by high conscientious scruples. And a conscientious man will not fail to do justice to the poor and dumb millions of India. He takes charge of the helm of Indian affairs at a critical time, and we earnestly hope he will prove equal to the occasion. India, happily, is not divided by political factions, and all parties will therefore give him a hearty welcome and every fair play."

I have the honour to remain, your obedient servant,
FRANK HUGH O'DONNELL.

Westminister Palace Hotel, May 25.

And we repeat that what we have said is the opinion of all India. The people of India, however ignorant and backward, are tolerant enough to think and believe that religion is a matter between man and his Maker. It brings hope to them that their new Ruler is one, who walks in the light of God, and they do verily believe that a statesman, who follows his faith in his Maker and Saviour as the guiding principle of his actions, will do no conscious injustice. The State in India has no religion, and the head of the State cannot therefore thrust his religion upon his subjects, but his religiousness, in other words righteousness, will colour his actions. And righteousness exalteth a nation. Of one thing we feel confident—there will be no divorce between politics and majority under Lord Ripon.

PROGRESS AND CONDITION OF INDIA IN 1877-78.

THE India Office statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of this country during the official year 1877-78 was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, on the 12th of August 1879 ; and it was not published until some seven or eight months afterwards. The delay in the publication of this annual statement is to be deeply regretted. Such a document furnishes the British public, within a small compass, with a large amount of information concerning this great dependency, which has been justly called the brightest jewel on the Crown of England ; and it ought to be placed in their hands with the least possible delay. Again, particular care ought to be taken in the compilation of this annual document, so that it may be an accurate statement of facts. The statement under notice opens with a disgraceful error of fact, which is not calculated to inspire the public with confidence in its general accuracy. In describing the changes in the *personnel* of the Indian Government in 1877-78, the compiler states that "Mr. Whitley Stokes took his seat at the Council of the Governor-General on 16th April 1877, in succession to Sir Edward Clive Bayley." Now, the compiler of the statement should have known that Mr. Stokes was appointed to fill the place vacated by Sir Arthur Hobhouse, the Law Member, whose term of service expired in April 1877. Sir Edward Bayley did not retire from the service of Government until the spring of 1878, when he was succeeded by Mr. Rivers Thompson. As the statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India which is annually presented to Parliament, is compiled from the administration reports of the various provinces, it is speaking generally as dull and uninteresting a document as those reports are known to be. But we incline to the belief that, with much labour and care, the statements can be made tolerably good reading.

The statement for 1877-78, like its predecessors is divided into 15 chapters, of which only the first chapter dealing with "Administration and Legislation" demands notice, the remaining chapters being a mere summary of the administration reports of the various departments in the different provinces. The most important administrative event of 1877-78 was, of course, the completion of the work of uniting Oudh with the North-Western Provinces. The compiler of the statement remarks :—"During the year the seat of the Government of the united provinces was made to vary between Lucknow, Allahabad, and Naini Tal. Steps were taken to bring into unison the practice and procedure of the two provinces in the various departments. On the whole the work of amalgamation progressed favourably ; and Sir George Couper considers that it has conduced greatly to the increased efficiency of all branches of the administration. The savings resulting from the measure are to be devoted to the strengthening of the judicial branch, and of the subordinate revenue establishments in Oudh. Although more than one section of the Oudh community looked forward with apprehension to the probable effect of the amalgamation with the North-Western Provinces, yet that measure was accepted almost without demur. The only exception was the presentation to the Secretary of State of a memorial to which 30,000 signatures were attached, purporting to be on behalf of the nobility, gentry, talukdars and householders of Oudh, and praying for the restoration of the separate administration. It was ascertained on enquiry that the greater number of signatures consisted of lists of persons residing in various quarters of Lucknow, and that only 58 of them represented talukdars. The arguments against amalgamation were mainly the probable interference with existing rights and privileges, and the injury to Lucknow from the change of seat of Government. In forwarding the memorial, Sir George Couper pointed out how little foundation there was for the apprehension expressed and in his reply the Secretary of State adhered, without hesitation, to the policy he had deliberately sanctioned. It is believed that the memorial was really the work of a very few individuals, whom the amalgamation may prove distasteful on personal grounds."The union of Oudh with the North-Western Provinces may have been a mere arrangement ; but it is idle to deny that the measure was not extremely distasteful to the bulk of the people in the smaller province. The talukdars were divided into two parties—the pro-amalgationists and the anti-amalgationists. How the support of the head of the former party was obtained and how a crusade was carried on against the leader of the latter party, are matters well known here. When the Government of India decided upon the union of Oudh with the North-West, it was declared in the most unmistakable language that there would be no change in the smaller province beyond the abolition of the Chief Commissionership. But scarcely had the ink with which this declaration was penned become dry, when the work of consolidating the departments in Oudh with the corresponding departments in the bigger provinces was vigourously taken in hand. It had been expected that the savings resulting from the abolition of the separate administration ofOudh would have been applied to regulationizing the province, but even that expectation was not realized. The Oudh judicial scheme as ultimately sanctioned by Government, was a half measure. The compiler of the statement before us further observes : —"With the view of securing a more efficient and intelligent subordination in the public service, a code of rules was published, to take effect from 1st January 1879, prescribing the tests to be undergone by all candidates. It was arranged that the *great* middle class (Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular) examination of the Educational Department should constitute the staudard with a few unimportant modifications. In this way the existing arrangements in the Educational Department were turned to practical account, and due provision was made for facilitating the admission of candidates from private schools." We would draw the readers' particular attention to the word Italicized in the passage quoted. The "great" Middle class Anglo-Vernacular Examination of the Upper Provinces corresponds to the Minor Scholarship Examination of Bengal; and the compiler of the statement gravely tells the English public that the admission into the public service of men who have passed this "great" examination, will improve its efficiency,—can any thing be more absurd and ludicrous ?

Municipal administration in the various provinces is briefly noticed in the statement. It is recorded that the year 1877 was the first working year of the Calcutta Municipality under the newly-introduced elective system; "but the municipality was not very successful in the Management of its financial affairs, while the elective system scarcely secured for the town the services of the best class of either native or European representatives." That the executive officers of the Municipality, and not the elected commissioners, were responsible for the gross mismanagement of its finances in 1877, is well known to the readers of this journal. In the Bengal Mofussil the system of representation by election was in force in only three towns, namely, Burdwan, Serampore and Krishnagur. In the North-Western Provinces, however, the system of representation by popular election was in force in all the towns. This will certainly lead the stay-at-home Englishman to imagine that education in the North-West has made much greater progress than in Bengal. But nothing can be a greater farce than the so-called election of members of Municipal Committees in the North-West Provinces by the votes of the rate-payers. The rate-payers do not take the slightest interest in the elections, and they do not attach the smallest value to the privilege of voting for members to represent them on Municipal Committees. On the day appointed for the elections which generally take place at the Municial Office or the Kotwali, constables and chaprasis are deputed to bring the voters together. These latter receive hints as to the persons whose election would be agreeable to the Bara Saheb, and that is quite enough. Such is the actual working of the system of popular election which is followed in the North-Western Provinces in appointing members of the Municipal Committees! The elective system is not in force in the Punjab, the Central Provinces and British Burma. In Oudh, Lucknow and Fyzabad are the only towns in which the non-official members of the Municipal Committees are elected by the votes of the rate-payers. In the Madras Presidency orders were issued in 1877-78 permitting one-half of the Commissioners in ten important towns to be elected under a system of popular voting. As regards the Bombay Presidency, we are told that "Local self-Government is being gradually introduced into the rural districts of the Presidency, beginning with the chief towns and commer-

cial centres. Many of the corporations have been established for sometime, and have effected very great improvements in the conservancy, buildings and general sanitary condition of the town."

The statement before us contains a brief account of the famine in Southern India, which reached its height in 1877-78; but this is nothing more than a summary of the official reports on the subject. It is strange that this document which professes to acquaint the British public with the condition of India in 1877-78 makes no particular mention of the North-West famine. All that we learn about that calamity which caused the death of nearly half a million of human beings, to say nothing of the enormous loss of cattle, is that "a severe drought afflicted the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during 1877-78, accompanied by a serious failure of the crops over a great part of the country." This failure, we are told, led "to great scarcity" and "produced considerable distress among all classes of people;" but the statement does not record what measures were taken for the relief of this distress and how far those measures proved successful.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

ON the day Lord Lytton laid down the sceptre he sanctioned the Rules regarding the rank and allowances of natives of India appointed to the Covenanted Civil Service under the new nomination system. We give the Rules below:

1. (*a*) Native Civil Servant is a member of the Covenanted Civil Service in the Presidency to which he belongs, and ordinarily ranks in that Service, according to the date of his appointment to an office in the Covenanted Civil Service his name being entered in the Civil List accordingly.

(*b*) But if an Officer is appointed to an office in the Covenanted Civil Service upon the ground of his proved merit and ability, or professional attainments, the Governor General in Council may upon the recommendation of the Local Government, assign to him superior rank in the Service.

2. The pay of an office when held by a Native Civil Servant shall be, as nearly as convenient, two-thirds of what it would be if the office were held by a Covenanted Civil Servant appointed in England, less the subscription paid by such a servant on account of his annuity.

[NOTE.—Thus the proportion of the pay of a Native Civil Servant to the gross pay of a Covenanted Civil Servant appointed after competitive examination in England, will be, as nearly as convenient, 64 per cent.]

3. The Subsistence Allowance of a Native Civil Servant when out of employ is as follows:—

	Rs.
To an Officer who has rendered not more than eight years' Active Service as defined in Section 1 (*a*) of part II of Supplement A of the Civil Pension Code	250
To an officer who has rendered more than eight but less than twelve years' such Active Service	320
To an Officer who has rendered not less than twelve years' such Active Service ...	400

4. The rules for the Pension and Leave of a Native Civil Servant are contained in the following additions to the Civil Pension and Leave Code:—

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

SECTION 2 (*j*).

Page 2.

Add—

and includes Native Civil Servant.

(*jj*). A Native Civil Servant is a Native of India appointed to an office in the Covenanted Civil Service in accordance with the Rules framed under Section 6, Act 33 Vic., Cap. 3.

SUPPLEMENT A.

Page 115.

After "COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS" *insert*—

PART I.

Civil Servants appointed by the Honourable East India Company, or after competitive examination in England by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Page 120.

insert the following after Section 9:—

PART II.

NATIVE CIVIL SERVANTS.

Section 1.—In this Part—

(*a*) "Active Service" means Active Service in the Covenanted Civil Service, and includes—

(1) Time spent on duty:

(2) Any period, not exceeding two years, spent on probation in India:

(3) Privilege Leave of Absence:

(4) Subsidiary Leave of Absence:

(5) Time passed in India, out of employ on Subsistence Allowance.

Section 2.—Except with the special sanction of the Governor General in Council, a Native Civil Servant, who has reached the age of fifty-five years, shall not be appointed, either substantively or officiating, to a new office, or be permitted to retain any office which he has held, either substantively or officiating, for five years.

Section 3.—The pension of a Native Civil Servant, shall in no case exceed the following limits, namely—

	Rs.
After an Active Service of not less than 25 years ...	5,000
Ditto ditto ditto 30 ,, ...	6,000

All the rules in this part are subject to these maxima.

Section 4 (*a*)—On his resignation of the service, being accepted after not less than 25 years' Active Service a Native Civil Servant is entitled to a Retiring Pension of half his Average Salary during the three last year of the Active Service.

(*b*) A Native Civil Servant who, upon a medical certificate in the form prescribed in Section 63 of the Code, is permitted to resign the service before he has completed 25 years' Active Service, is entitled to Invalid Pension as follows:—

(1) After an Active Service of less than ten years—Gratuity of one month's pay for each year of Active Service;

(2) After an Active Service of not less than ten years—Pension of Rs 1,500 a year, plus Rs. 150 for each complete year of Active Service in excess of ten.

Section 5 (*a*).—A Native Servant removed from the Service, under Section 2 after an Active Service of less than 25 years, is entitled to a Superannuation pension.

(*b*) On reaching the age of 55 years, a Native Civil Servant may retire upon a Superannuation Pension.

(*c*) The amount of a Superannuation Pension is the same as that of an invalid Pension.

Section 6 (*a*)—A Native Civil Servant, who filled a pensionable office before his admission to the Covenanted Civil Service may, at his option, count his whole pensionable service and receive a consolidated pension, made up as follows:

(1) That proportion of the pension to which he would have been entitled under Section 4 and 5, if his whole service has been passed in the Covenanted Civil Service, which his Active Service bears to the whole of his qualifying service.

(2) That proportion of the pension to which he would have been entitled if his whole service had been in the Uncovenanted Service which his previous service bears to the whole of his qualifying service.

(*b*) If such Native Civil Servant is entitled to gratuity only, his gratuity shall be calculated as if his whole service had been passed in the Covenanted Civil Service.

Section 7.—The Procedure upon an application for pension and upon the payment of pension is that described in Rule 1 under Section 6 of part 1 of this Supplement and Chapters XVI and XVII of the Code, respectively.

Then follow the leave rules, for which we have no space.

Lord Lytton had laid the foundation of the new system, and so his Lordship completed the structure before he made over charge. We have already given our opinion that the new scheme is a sham, a delusion, and a snare. As for the Rules given above, it will be observed that they do not materially improve the position of the nominated native civilians, who will be just a little above the level of the uncovenanted civilians. But the new Rules make one point clear. They distinctly state that a native Civil Servant will rank as a member of the covenanted Civil Service in the Presidency to which he belongs; hitherto his position was non-descript or as we had put it he belonged to an intermediate class. But under the present rules his position is far defined, that he will be called though he will not be required to enter into a "covenant," and will be entitled to the subsistence allowance of a covenanted officer in case of being put out of employ, which is a "covenanted civilian," not granted to an uncovenananted officer. It is not, however, clear from the Rules how his promotion will be regulated. His rank will be regulated according to the date of his appointment, but will that give him claim to promotion according to his rank? Will promotion be in the usual gradation of the service or will a line be drawn beyond which he will not be allowed to advance? On this point the Rules are silent. As for the terms of pension and leave allowances they have been fixed almost on a line with those, which are prescribed for the uncovenanted, service with of course slight variations. As regards pay it is not to be quite two-thirds or 66 per cent. but 64 per cent. We do not object to the proportion of two-thirds, but we repeat as we had said before that it will bear hard upon the junior officers up to the grade of Joint Magistrate. Taking the present scale of salaries for the covenanted service in the different provinces the two-thirds proportion will be as per the following statement:

BENGAL.					
Assistant Magistrate	.. 1st Class	@	450	64%	288
Ditto Ditto	... 2nd ,,	,,	400	,,	256
Deputy Commissioners	.. ..	,,	600	,,	384
Joint Magistrate	... 1st Grade	,,	900	,,	576
Ditto Ditto	... 2nd Grade	,,	700	,,	448
N. W. P.					
Joint Magistrates	...	@	700	...	448
Ditto Ditto	...	,,	400	...	256
Assistant Ditto	...	,,	475 mean pay		306
Ditto Ditto	.. 2nd Grade	,,	...		254
PUNJAB.					
Assistant Commissioners	...	@	400	...	256
Ditto Ditto	...	,,	500	..	320
Ditto Ditto	...	,,	600	...	384
Ditto Ditto	...	,,	700	..	448
Ditto Ditto	...	,,	800	...	512
MADRAS.					
Assistant Collector	...	@	446	...	285
BOMBAY.					
First Ditto	...	,,	850 mean pay		544
Ditto Ditto	...	,,	725	,,	464
Second Ditto	...	,,	700 fixed pay		448
Ditto Ditto	...	,,	600	,,	384

Promotion now-a-days is not so rapid in the ranks of the covenanted service as it was in times gone by, and it will be still less rapid for Native Civilians. Those native gentlemen, who will enter the Covenanted Civil Service, must live in somewhat better style than native officers ordinarily do, and this means expense. But their pay for some years to come will be scarcely sufficient to admit of it, unless they supplement their pay with contribution from their private purse. In this respect, they will be almost on a par with the uncovenanted officers. It is true that the initial pay of the Deputy Magistrate has been recently reduced, but this wont improve the position and prospects of the native civilian. We would therefore again suggest that the two-thirds proportion should begin at a point at which the recipient's salary would not be less than Rs. 1,000 a month.

COMMERCIAL OBLIQUITY.

THE case of Messrs. Colvin Cowie and Co., insolvents, which lately came before the Insolvency Court, presents some features of commercial conduct, which we cannot allow to pass wholly unnoticed. The firm of Messrs. Colvin Cowie and Co. was one of long standing and highly respected for its general character. The leading member of that firm Mr. David Cowie is an old resident of this city held in the highest respect both by Europeans and Natives. For our part we can say that we know no merchant more gentlemanly and more honorable in his dealings than Mr. David Cowie. And yet the transactions of this highly respectable firm show features, which we cannot but regret. As the accounts of the firm shew it was in an insolvent condition since 1875, and it went on swelling its debts year after year, and consequently lived upon the money of its creditors. Thus Mr. Justice Wilson, who tried the case says, "down to the year 1874, the firm carried on business as merchants; business in goods on commission, and business as bankers and agents. Between 1871 and 1874, they sustained heavy losses, in consequence of unsuccessful consignments of goods to Europe. The losses sustained during the period are stated by Mr. David Cowie to have fluctuated to Rs. 5,00,000." If the insolvents had closed business at that time they would have been able to pay 13 ans. 6 pie in the rupee, but they would not do it; they were seized with what we would call commercial obliquity, and stuck to the cabin while the ship was sinking; the vessel has gone down, they are completely wrecked, and the creditors will not now receive more than 5 or 6ans. in the rupee—this is the result of the obliquity of their vision. Perhaps if they had wound up in 1875, their creditors out of regard for their character and respectability might have settled for eight annas in the rupee, leaving them at least five annas to carry on business again. It is worthy of enquiry whether the firm had any capital of their own after their misfortunes had culminated in 1874. We do not see any trace of it. The Judge remarks: "From the year 1874, the firm almost entirely abandoned their business as merchants. From about the middle of 1877, a further change took place. Their business as merchants came entirely to an end, and their dealings in goods on commission also ceased and has never been resumed. There remained nothing but the banking and agency business. That business consisted almost entirely in dealing with the money of their constituents. The only other element shown to have existed in the business was that of ship agents, for which they were remunerated by a small percentage on the freight received here. The extent of this latter business Mr. David Cowie was not able to state, because the accounts of it were not kept separate from the general agency business. But having regard to the total profits from year to year, its results can hardly have been very important financially." "There was now no outside business of any kind carried on by them from which any assistance could be derived. They are not shown to have had any property apart from the business or any expectation of any in the future. The business was carried on entirely with other people's money entrusted to them in full confidence of their solvency." It is true that the members, had between 1876 and 1877 paid in certain sums,

but we fear that they had each spent more than they had put in. To all intents and purposes the firm was insolvent from 1875, if not before that year. It is observable that whilst their position was so unsatisfactory, they had been paying 5 per cent interest upon their old debts to Messrs. Crawford Colvin and Co., London. With the Judge we agree that there was no deliberate intention on the part of the firm to defraud, but as we take it it was a clear case of obliquity of vision. There were, however, certain irregularities committed, for which the late partners were not responsible, but which as the Judge justly remarks were highly reprehensible. His Lordship says: "I heard with great surprise and regret from Mr. David Cowie that, from the beginning of the century it has been the practice of his firm and the firms which preceeded it in business to mix the incomes raised by them from trust properties in one common fund with their own monies. This is a grave breach of duty in trustees, and might in some circumstances, expose them to very serious consequences, criminal as well as civil." His Lordship, however, adds, "there is no ground for suspecting any intention to defraud, and none of these creditors oppose." His Lordship again remarks: "It further appears that the insolvents have been in the habit of taking out letters of administration to estates in this country under powers of attorney for executors and next of kin in Europe. Again, I say I heard with surprise and regret that when (and so long as the monies of such estates have been in their hands) it has been their practice to mix them with their own funds. This is a serious breach of the plainest duty of an administrator. An administrator or an executor who risks the funds of an estate by mixing them with his own, and employs such for his own purposes, even temporarily, is in great danger of criminal, as well as civil liability. It has not, however, been shown that any of the present debts of the insolvents are affected by this consideration. Another irregularity also appeared in the course of the same examination. The insolvents have been in the habit of charging commission upon estates so administered by them. This is expressly prohibited by Section 56 of Act II. of 1874; and I can hardly hope that the insolvents were unaware that they were acting illegally. But this does not affect the question of discharge." His Lordship in concluding asks in what hope did the insolvents carry on their business, and thus answers the question himself:

The question was put to Mr. David Cowie, and he answered it with candour and straightforwardness that marked the whole of his examination. There was no plan for recovering the lost ground, no expectation of relief from any assignable source, but a vague hope that times might improve, business might become more active, and something might occur to save them. They continued to carry on business for more than two years and longer, until they found themselves unable to meet the orders for investment and remittance actually in hand. I am constrained to say that I can see no excuse for their doing so; and I think justice and the interest of commercial morality require that the Court should plainly condemn trading of this character. I cannot, therefore, now grant these gentlemen their discharge, and I accordingly adjourn the hearing of this petition for a year till the Court-day in next June.

But though I think these gentlemen ought not at present to obtain their personal discharge, I do not think their creditors could gain anything by their being in the meantime liable to be personally harassed. And upon this point I think I am at liberty to note the fact that there is only one opposing creditor. The *interim* protection already granted will, in the meantime, be continued.

We repeat it is not so much a question of commercial morality as of moral obliquity. The insolvents left every thing to the chapter of accidents. A morning contemporary, the *Statesman*, says that this has been more or less the case with many a commercial firm in this city for the last two or three years. We do hope this is not a fact. If other firms are trading upon nothing, simply living upon the money of their creditors, and only looking to chance for the retrievement of their position, why, nothing could be more unsound than such a condition of things? It is rotten to the core, and the sooner it comes to an end the better.

THE CENTRAL INDIAN STATES.

SIR HENRY DALY'S report on the political administration of the territories within the Central India Agency for 1878-79 is something more than an ordinary annual administration report. It opens with a full and interesting account of the changes that have taken place in Central India during the past ten years, that is to say during the period it has been under Sir Henry's charge. This account is incorporated with the present report, because it is probably the last that Sir Henry Daly shall have to write. During the past ten years the relations between the Government and Chiefs of Central India have been maintained in conformity with treaty and agreement, and the integrity and independence of each State have been preserved. The striking changes which the period of Sir Henry Daly's tenure of the office of Agent to the Governor-General, has worked among the Central India States, are improvement in communications and progress of education. He writes:—

Ten years ago, the only road worthy of the name in Central India was the Agra and Bombay road, which passes through Gwalior, Goona, and Biaora to Indore, thence by Mhow and Manpur down the southern slopes of the Vindhyas, with a ferry across the Nerbudda, and so on by Scindwa and Khargon into Khandesh. This road bore the traffic which passed through Malwa between Northern and Southern India, and was then, as it always will be, an important military road; but of internal communication there was nothing. The black cotton soil of Malwa was crossed only by country tracks, rough and difficult at all times and impassable in the rains. Grain, which sold at Bhilsa and about Bhopal at 50 seers for the rupee, was, from the impossibility of carriage, selling at 8 or 10 seers at Indore, distant barely 100 miles. Opium which is the trade and wealth of Malwa, with difficulty found its way over the heavy country roads to Indore. In Bundelkhand things were almost worse: the want of roads and communication was hampering the prospects of the country and preventing trade. There was no passage across the Ghats, no means of communication between the East India Railway at Sutna and the garrison of Nowgong, 100 miles. The railway had not been opened beyond Khandwah, on the Great Indian Peninsula, and the break between Khandwah and Jubbulpore made it necessary for passengers and traffic passing up country either to travel from Nagpore across country to Jubbulpore, or to go up by the Bombay and Agra road through Indore, leaving the rail at Khandwah.

My efforts were directed from the first to remedy these defects, and it is due to the liberality and confidence with which the views of Government were met by the Chiefs of Central India that we can now point to the improvements that have taken place. Maharajah Holkar was the first to tender a loan for railway construction through his territory. The million of money he placed at disposal, at 4½ per cent, is now represented by the Holkar State Railway, which connects Indore with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Khandwah. This line was difficult of construction, owing to the heavy work in alternately climbing and piercing the Vindhya range and in bridging the great Nerbudda near Barwai; but, the work completed, the line is now answering all purposes, and both bridge and ghat are monuments of engineering skill. Maharajah Sindia was not slow to follow the example set him. He placed at the disposal of Government altogether a million and a half of money for railways in his territory; the broad-gauge lines, connecting Gwalior with Agra, is now nearing completion, while the Sindia-Neemuch State Railway carries goods and passengers daily from Indore to the banks of the Sipra, and awaits but a bridge to penetrate Sindia's Malwa capital (Ujjain) and give forth its increase, and through Fatehabad and Barnagar to Ruttam. The extension of the line to Neemuch is being rapidly pushed on, and in a few months will be ready for traffic. The opening of the line from Ajmere and Nazirabad to Neemuch will complete a chain of railway communication encircling the States of Central India and communicating with every part of Hindustan. Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, an enlightened ruler always anxious for the advancement of her State, seeing the advantages of the rail in her neighbour's territories has been for the last three years in negotiation for the construction of a line to connect her capital with the system of railways. She has now concluded an agreement for a loan of 50 lakhs, and the survey of the line between Etarsi and Bhopal, crossing the Nerbudda at Hoshanghabad, is being rapidly pushed forward. If as Her Highness urgently desires, the rail is continued from Bhopal to join the State Railway at Ujjain, or, far better is carried through the grain producing districts of Bhilsa and, skirting Bundelkhand, to Gwalior, the railway communications of Central India will be complete and trade will have every opening.

The Central India Chiefs, particularly Scindia Holkar and the Begum of Bhopal deserve very great credit for the improvement in communications which Sir Henry Daly describes. The minor Chiefs have also made many roads. Turning to education, Sir Henry points out that in 1868, with the exception of the Maharaja's School in the Indore city and the Sehore High School, there were hardly any institutions worthy of the name in Central India. But the past ten years have witnessed remarkable progress in this respect. The Central India Chiefs have vied with one other in the establishment of schools where the children of the country receive cheap and useful education. Rajkumar Colleges have been established at Indore and Nowgong. We will, in a separate article, review the working of these Colleges which have for their object the training of the rulers of Central India. For the present, we proceed to see what progress education has made among the people. Sir Henry Daly says:—

The High School at Sehore continues to thrive, and is well attended. The Begum of Bhopal has shown every wish to promote education in her State, and at her capital she has established several useful institutions. The schools a Ratlam, Jaora Dhar, and the City of Indore are excellent in every way, and have been the means of affording instruction to a large number of the children of the poorer classes in each State. It is not alone the advance of education, as demonstrated by the establishment of schools in places where the light of knowledge had never before penetrated, to which I would call attention; the collateral advantages of learning have been equally marked. Ten years ago it was the exception to find in a Native State any person, young or old, who could converse with intelligence on general topics, their ideas of things and places were limited to the narrow circle of immediate surroundings; indolence and opium had taken firm hold on the youths of Native States, who could afford to be idle, and endeavours to cure this were foiled by the apathy and self-contentment of the people. Learning was a new thing, and, as such, not to be desired, and it was not without trouble and pleading that the cause of education has been advanced. The tide has now fairly turned: a spirit of emulation has prompted the boys who attend our schools to take the good held out to them, and the results of their training are evidenced by the intelligent interest which all evince in the topics of the day, and by the desire which many have shown to improve themselves by travelling and by seeing places and people their forefathers knew nothing of.

The progress of education in Central India during the past ten years has been very satisfactory; and we trust this progress will continue under Sir Henry Daly's successor, whoever he may be. In reviewing the changes that have taken place in Central India during the past ten years Sir Henry also notices the great improvement in the trade in Malwa opium and the revenue derived therefrom. For the ten years ending 31st March, 1869, the total number of chests passing the scales was 341,412, the duty realised being Rs. 20,11,04,500; whereas for the ten years ending 31st March 1879, the books show a total export from Malwa of 405,094 chests, representing in duty paid to Government Rs. 24,57,82,725. The improvement over the previous decade is 63,682 chests and a revenue of Rs. 4,46,78,225—a result of which Sir Henry Daly, as *ex-officio* Opium Agent for Malwa may well be proud of.

We come now to the administration of the Central India States during the year 1878-79; and here Indore first claims our attention. Sir Henry Daly, we are glad to see, testifies, in the following words to the value of the services which Mr. Raghunath Rao, the late Minister of the Maharaja Holkar, rendered to the State during his tenure of office:—"The Minister's term of engagement with the Maharaja is about to expire. During his tenure of office Raghunath Rao has paid particular attention to the judicial department of the State, and has done his best to institute reform He has been instrumental in framing Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure for the State, but their adoption depends on the will of the Maharaja. Rules for the management of jails and for insolvency courts have also been prepared. The Minister's efforts to bring about improvements in the town of Indore and to strengthen the Medical Department of the State have been unfailing. Some years ago Indore had no jail worthy of the name; the town was a hot-bed of disease; there were no drains, and the city roads were generally impassable. The town dispensary was kept up by the exertions of Dr. Beumont, the Residency Surgeon. The town is now fairly kept and drained; the roads are lighted; the new jail building is on a good plain; and is substantial and clean. A dispensary has been built on the outskirts of the city, and is well attended, while attention has been paid to conservancy rules, and staff of hospital assistants and vaccinators has been increased." Mr. Raghunath Rao could have done more if he had had a wider scope for his talents and energies. Well does Sir Henry Daly remark:

"The difficulties which Raghunath Rao, or any other minister the Maharaja might appoint would inevitably meet with in the administration of Indore, lie in the direction of reforms in the tenure of land, the collection of revenue and taxes, and the management of the public works and education. These matters are entirely under the Maharajah's control."

The revenue administration of Indore urgently stands in need of reform. The assessments are generally speaking heavy, and the system of collection rigid. If Mr. Raghunath Rao could not effect any reforms in the revenue administration of Indore, it was simply because the Maharaja did not allow him to do so.

As regards Gwalior, the most noticeable event of the year was the agreement entered into between the Maharaja and the British Government on the subject of the salt trade. We read:—"By this His Highness has opened his frontier

and the whole area of his territory for the free entrance and sale of British made salt, and undertaken to restrict the manufacture throughout Gwalior itself to a fixed quantity of inferior kinds of saline products, receiving an annual payment of Rs. 3,12,500 as compensation for the immediate sacrifice of revenue thus entailed." This is only one side of the picture. Unfortunately, there is no hope of our seeing the other side. That the annual payment of Rs. 3,12,500 is an adequate compensation for the loss of revenue sustained by the State in consequence of the suppression of its salt manufacture may be conceded; but what advantages, we ask have the Maharaja's subjects received in return for the tax of Rs. 2-8 per maund which has been imposed upon their salt—a necessary article of life and health? The Political Agent describes the revenue system which prevails in Gwalior. It is based on the principle of varying the public demand with the character of the season. If the Maharaja Scindia had levied a *fixed* assessment from his cultivators in good and bad years alike, the peasantry in the Gwalior territory would have been as hopelessly involved in debt as the Jhansi landholders have been under the "enlightened and scientific" system of the British Government. The "barbarous" revenue system in Gwalior does not, of course, commend itself to the approval of the Political Agent; but he is nevertheless obliged to admit, that the actual effects upon the country which are produced by the system in question are not more unfavourable than those witnessed in some other parts of India where the objects proposed are different, and the means employed more scientific." The Political Agent should have added that the greatest advantage of this system is that it does not drive the cultivators into the hands of the money-lender. The Maharaja, the Agent records, possesses minute and accurate information concerning the people and the capabilities of the land and is moreover too sagacious and experienced to be wanting in consideration and leniency toward his agriculturists. His Highness pays particular attention to economy. He is unremitting in his efforts, not only to keep down outlay in every branch of the administration, but to get the very most that is, possible, in return for what is spent." "Experimental administration," remarks the political agent, "his Highness has of course, no taste for; and in regard even to what are called reproductive works he is slow to see that lakhs of rupees to be hereafter forthcoming out of some problematical works, such as a railway or any thing are as good as the one rupee lodged in his treasury." Looking at the unremunerative character of a large part of the expenditure on railways and canals in British India, Sindia may well be cautious in laying out money on so called reproductive works, which, as Mr. Hyndman has pertinently remarked, prove unproductive in nine cases out of ten. The only notable event in Bhopal during the year under report was the birth of the third child and second son of his Highness, the Sultan Jehan Begum. Rewah is still far behind the other Central Indian States. "The Dewan has done his best to meet the difficulties of his situation, having great strength of character and local knowledge, but the Political Agent finds it impossible to collect revenue with any degree of punctuality." In Bundelkhund the young Maharaja of Orcha continued to do well and improve his State. In Dullia expenditure was kept within income, and all undisputed debts cleared off. In Pauna road making and other works of public utility made progress. In Jowra there was little to notice during the year; while Rutlam was well managed by the Superintendent Mr. Sahamat Ali. In Dhar the revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 6,86,795, against an expenditure of Rs. 6,48,240, giving a surplus of Rs. 38,555. The expenditure included Rs. 81, 638, spent on public works. Nothing worthy of notice occurred during the year under report among the remaining petty States in Central India.

TAXATION IN INDIA.

II.

BY FAR the most important and interesting portion of the article on Indian taxation in the *Quarterly Review* is that in which the writer discusses the question of direct taxation, with special reference to Sir John Strachey's contemplated total abolition of customs duties. The *Reviewer* thus describes the continual oscillation of policy in regard to direct taxation in this country :—

> Under the necessities of the Mutiny the income-tax was imposed in a very rough way, and was very unequally assessed in different districts, so much so that of two adjoining districts of the North-West Provinces, in one everyone was surcharged, in the other no one. In the hope that the tax might be dispensed with, no attempt was made properly to systematize and equalize the assessment. After a certain period, during which Mr. Wilson's income-tax yielded a very considerable revenue, it was abandoned; a license-tax was substituted and tried in two or three different forms, then that, too, was abandoned. After a short interval the income-tax was reimposed in a different and, we are inclined to think, less successful form than that of Mr. Wilson. Again it was hoped it would be temporary, and no serious attempt was made to remedy the abuses and inequalities which certainly attended its assessment. Presently this again was abandoned and the Government concluded to do without any taxation of the kind. Latterly, as we know, a license-tax was revived, by which every non-agriculturist, carrying on any handicraft, trade, or profession, above the rank of a mere day-labourer, was to be taxed. This was to bid one at one blow for the whole Empire, not built up by slow degrees, as the old Moturpha had been; and a generation which had forgotten the Moturpha bore the inflict on very ill.

Nor has the Government of India maintained intact the license tax as originally imposed in 1878. "After all the fuss and worry had been gone through, just when, in some provinces at least the local Governments reported that things were beginning to settle down, the policy is again changed; the tax is abandoned as regards the mass of tax-payers, the limit of taxable income is raised to 500 rupees or £50. which in India corresponds to a good middle-class income." This continual oscillation of policy, rightly remarks the *Reviewer*, is ruinous politically and demoralizing financially. He goes on to say :—"Let us not oscillate in this way from one worry to another. What of all things is wanted is to determine clearly and distinctly, whether a direct tax of this kind is to be part of our permanent financial system, and in what form. If the Government make up their minds that it must be so, we incline to the belief that, with much labour and care, the thing may be done in a more or less tolerable way and that in the end people will become accustomed to it—provided, that is, we show the necessary firmness and do not continue to vacillate. Whether the tax will be worth the heavy disadvantages attending its collection is quite another question. There can be no sort of doubt that direct imposts of this kind can never be assessed with perfect equality, and that they will always be more felt and create more discontent than indirect taxes." The simple truth is, as we have over and over again shown in these columns, that direct taxation is wholly unsuited to the circumstances of this country. An eminent living political thinker thus institutes a comparison between direct and indirect taxation :—"Taxation must of necessity be a painful operation, it is simple cruelty and folly not to perform it, where you can, under the influence of chloroform." The writer proceeds :—"To me it seems too obvious to need argument that, if only our fiscal burdens are equitably apportioned and so contrived as neither to fetter industry nor to repress industry, that mode of levying them must be the best which is—not the cheapest, but—the least unpleasant and the least felt. Now, there can be no doubt that indirect taxes are the least unpleasant; and as we have endeavoured to show, there is every reason to believe that they are really the cheapest also." The perfect unsuitability of direct taxation to the circumstances of this country was proved to demonstration in the course of the memorable debate on the income-tax in the Viceroy's Legislative Council in 1871 during the Viceroyalty of Lord Mayo. Keeping in mind the statements made by Mr. John Inglis in his place in the Legislative Council on that occasion, the Government should never for a moment dream of making direct taxation a permanent part of the fiscal system of this country. Well does the *Quarterly Reviewer* point out that the collection of the license tax "has been attended with an amount of friction, inequality and discontent, wholly disproportioned to the amount raised." He proceeds :—"It does seem that the thing has been managed so as to produce the maximum of irritation with the minimum of money." This must inevitably be the case with a direct tax in India. The taxable minimum may be fixed at Rs. 500 or even at Rs. 1,000; but the raising of the limit is, for all practical purposes, altogether useless.

It should be clearly understood that Sir John Strachey is allowed to give effect to "the convictions of a life-time" and abolish the remaining portion of the customs duties, there is no possibility of filling the void it will leave except by still further developing the system of direct taxation. The *Reviewer* asks the public seriously to look in the face the position and prospects of the customs' revenue. "Already a very considerable hole has been made in it by the remission of cotton and sugar duties, involving an admitted loss of upwards of half million." If the present policy be maintained the total remission of the cotton duties would be inevitable. The limit of exemption of cotton goods from duty has now been made so liberal that the Lancashire manufacturers can by a little adaptation bring the bulk of their goods within it. The *Reviewer* asks the public to consider carefully what the total abolition of the cotton duties means. He says :—

> As Dr. Hunter has pointed out, when the whole of the cotton duties are repealed, then, apart from the duties on spirits and wine (which are rather part of the Excise system), there will remain but little of the import duties—as he puts it only from 250,000*l.* or 300,000*l.*—most of which, viz., the duties on woollen goods, iron, &c., are just as much protective as the cotton duties, though the interests affected are not so large and do not call out so loudly. Is it possible that we could maintain the whole great machinery of our Custom-house throughout so great an empire for this petty revenue of little more than a quarter of a million, involving for the most part a small incidental protection already condemned in the case of cotton goods? That is just the question which Sir John Strachey asks, and the answer must be that it is not. If the cotton duties go, all the import duties must go. And after we have abolished all the import duties is it possible, that we can maintain the export duties on rice, yielding about 600,000*l.*? Probably it would follow that this also must be given up. It seems to us, then, that the policy we are now following in regard to the cotton duties does really involve the early surrender of the whole of that important branch of our financial system, the customs' revenue, not in pursuance of any magnificent scheme of entire free-trade, but as the result of the necessity of the case. If we abolish the cotton duties, we must come to entire free-trade unshackled by any customs' dues.

Sir John Strachey does not conceal his desire to make India a free port. In fact, this policy was clearly announced in his first financial statement made in the spring of 1877. The *Quarterly Reviewer* is too sensible to be duped by the sophistries of Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey. He plainly says that "it is as certain as any thing of the kind can be, that if India had been ruled by any power which did not also own Lancashire, the cotton duties would not have been remitted at the time they were, and when their remission of necessity involved the imposition of very unpopular direct taxation to make up for it." There can now be no manner of doubt that the license tax was created as a means of abolishing the cotton duties.

The *Reviewer* rightly holds that the surrender of the customs' revenue will inevitably lead to the imposition of other taxation to fill the void it will leave. He writes :

> If the opium revenue continues to prosper, if exchange remains upon the whole better than it has been, if the cycle of famines passes over for a time, and we are able to avoid a very large permanent expense in Afghanistan, it might be possible to avoid direct taxation by making the most of the Customs' revenue. But if we surrender the Customs' revenue we must impose taxation in some other shape. And that is just what we have been doing, we have in the last year remitted half a million of sugar and cotton duties and imposed three-quarters of a million as license-tax. The adaptation of the cotton manufacture to the new scale will soon (if it has not so done already) make the remissions equal to the direct tax imposed. The final abolition of the cotton-duties will involve the surrender of a further half-million; the remaining import duties and the export duties will involve nearly a million more. Altogether the abolition of the Customs would involve a loss of about two and a quarter millions—about the sum realized from the income and license taxes when they were at the highest. The one is just the complement of the other. Supposing things go so well that we can do without one or the other, we must choose which is the greater and which the lesser evil; we cannot get rid of both.

This is quite true. The Government must decide once for all whether it is to retain the customs revenue or impose fresh direct taxation. The alternative to customs duties is an income tax. The *Reviewer* observes :

> However we put it, we must still recognize that to impose direct taxation in India is a heavy and difficult task, and that it must always be attended with a certain discontent, which only habit can mitigate. Whether the necessity of the case is such that it is right to attempt the task, is an open question. The issue is a grave one, only to be decided by the responsible authorities with the very fullest consideration and advice. But we do insist on two essential points—first, that

no system of direct taxation should be further pressed, unless and until the Government have thoroughly made up their minds to go through with it and make it permanent, for it is wholly inapplicable as a temporary expedient; and secondly, that it is not possible to give up direct taxation and abandon large sources of indirect taxation at the same time. If we surrender the customs, we must impose the income-tax; if we give up the income-tax, we must maintain the customs' revenue.

No person who is not a pedant and a *doctrinaire* like Sir John Strachey will for a moment, advocate the abolition of the Indian customs' revenue and the imposition of the "odious" income-tax to fill the void thereby caused. Nothing could be a greater mistake politically than to adopt a system of direct taxation in India. The advocates of direct taxation would make us believe that in such a system an elastic source of revenue will be found. This view of the case is utterly untenable. It is true that an extra penny on the pound is the easiest way in England of converting a deficit into surplus; but the same thing cannot be done in a poor country like India. Here an elastic source of revenue could be found in customs' duties which could be enhanced in times of financial pressure. The Indian customs duties as they existed before Sir John Strachey assumed charge of our finances were not at all heavy. The *Quarterly Reviewer* pertinently observes that, so far from remitting any portion of the customs duties at a time of financial embarrassment "the tendency of any other than an English Government would have been to get over difficulties, as Mr. Wilson, did by an enhancement of the rates of the Indian tariff, which are certainly the most moderate in the world, in no case exceeding five per cent." And yet we are often assured that England governs India in the interests of the India people alone!

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE HAVE received from the Irish Famine Relief Committee the following telegram for publication:

From the Lord Mayor Dublin. To the Irish Famine Relief Committee.

While acknowledging with the utmost gratitude the munificent contributions received I feel bound to say any further aid which can be extended will be much needed during next two months. I would therefore ask that your subscriptions be not closed, and any further contributions may be forwarded.

WE HAVE received for publication the address of the Mahomedan Literary Society to Lord Lytton and his Lordship's reply thereto. We regret we cannot make room for both, but we give below the reply of Lord Lytton:

Government House, Simla, 8th June 1880.

SIR,—His Excellency the Viceroy directs me to express to you and to your Association his gratification at the kindly terms of the Farewell Address you have forwarded.

It has always been a pleasure to the Viceroy to evince, by his attendance at your Annual gatherings in Calcutta, his personal sympathy in the efforts of your Association to promote intellectual and artistic progress among the Mahomedans of India. Lord Lytton has, on occasions, observed with pleasure that the Moslems of India have, during the past two years, evinced a hearty sympathy in the success of British arms, even when those arms were directed against fellow-believers in the Faith of Islam. And His Excellency believes that Her Majesty the Queen Empress has few more loyal subjects than the Mahomedan Gentlemen of Bengal. Thanking you and the Members of your Association for your good wishes for Lord Lytton's future career,

I am, Sir, Yours obediently,
H. BRACKENBURY, LIEUT.-COL.,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

NAWAB ABDOOL LUTEEF KHAN BAHADOOR.

The address of the Mahomedan Literary Society, which Lord Lytton patronized, was quite appropriate, but the Committee of the Society would have done well, it they had abstained from making political allusions. What had a Literary Society to do with the war in Affghansthan, and we doubt whether they represent the sense of the Mahomedan community at large when they extol the Affghan policy of the late Viceroy. In this respect we cannot help saying they protest too much.

WE ARE requested to mention that several members of the uncovenanted judicial service having expressed a desire to place on record their appreciation of the distinguished services of the Hon'ble Louis S. Jackson C. I. E., a Committee has been formed consisting of Babu Brojendra Coomar Seal, Additional Judge of Burdwan, and seven other Subordinate Judges and Moonsiffs, for the purpose of determining upon an address, to be presented to the retiring Judge and a suitable testimonial. As Mr. Justice Jackson will vacate office to-morrow the rules of Government will not stand in the way of the proposed address, which will be forwarded to him at Bombay where he will, we are told, stay till the 10th proximo. The Committee express an earnest hope that their brethren in the Mofussil will co-operate with them in doing honor to their friend and well-wisher who is about to leave these shores.

GORDON PASHA appears in a new light. He left the following memorandum before departure from Bombay:

It is my fixed desire to persuade the Chinese not to go to war with Russia both in their own interests and in those of the world, and especially in those of England.

To me, it appears that the question in dispute cannot be of such vital import that arrangements could not be come to by concessions on both sides.

Whether I succeed in being heard or not, is not in my hands I protest, however, against being regarded as one who wishes for war in any country, still less in China.

In the event of war breaking out, I cannot answer how I could act for the present, but I should ardently desire a speedy peace.

Inclined as I am, with only a small degree of admiration for military exploits, I esteem it far greater honor to promote a peace, than to gain any paltry honors in a wretched war.

June 12. C. E. GORDON,

To our mind this memorandum clears up the mystery of his separation from Lord Ripon. Having this big Chinese job in view he did not evidently care to play the second fiddle in India, and so he chucked up! Are we right in our guess?

THE FOLLOWING are the results of the allotment of the new Indian loan of 4½ per cent. for three crores and thirteen lakhs of rupees:

		Rs.
Total amount tendered	...	26,29,50,200*
Maximum rate tendered	...	110·1
Minimum rate tendered	...	90
Minimum rate accepted	...	103 3
Average rate of accepted tenders		103·3
Amount tendered above the Minimum rate accepted		500
Amount tendered at the minimum rate accepted		6,26,00000
Percentage of amount tendered at the minimum rate accepted		50
Total number of tenders	...	2255*
Number of successful tenders	...	3
Total produce of Loan	...	3226772
Premium	...	9,97,722
*Besides 42 informal tenders for		Rs. 27,11,410

*one tender for Rs. 500

We are glad that the results have been so satisfactory. This is due, we understand, to three or four foreign speculators having entered the field. But bulls are always followed by bears, and their antagonism is not favourable to salutary financial credit. The speculators, we fear, will soon find out their mistake. It is not at all likely that the rates of Government Securities will stand so high as they aim at. Already there are signs of decline.

THE SITUATION in Affghansthan is again becoming embarrassing. There will we fear be a fresh war. Abdul Rahaman is simply seeking to circumvent our Government, and is evidently exhorting the tribes to rise and fight us. We need not fear the consequence. Never perhaps were we militarily more strong in Affghansthan than now, while the Affghans are disunited and distracted with mutual dispute and jealousy, have no concerted plan of action, and above all no money nor many guns. Abdul Rahaman may try to play the leader, but we doubt whether his lead will be accepted. He is not likely to be welcomed at Kabul. As for Ayub Khan he is not strong enough to maintain his ground. So that the prospect of the success of the nationalists of Affghansthan is not very cheering. In the meantime we do not like the humiliation which our Government is undergoing. It is simply disgusting to see the way in which Abdul Rahaman is treating the negociations of our Government. We cannot understand why our Government should seek to make an Agent of Russia the Dictator of Kabul. We repeat we would divide Affghansthan into a number of confederate states linked by a common allegiance to the Paramount Power of the British Government, and such an arrangement we think will conduce more to our strength than the Dictatorship aimed at.

THE RESOLUTION of Government on the last administration report of the Calcutta Police shews that notwithstanding the howl raised by some low and interested parties against Mr. Lambert the Metropolitan Police is well looked after and has firmly the criminal classes of the town in its grasp. There is of course much less crime in Calcutta than in similar cities in Europe, and the ability and vigilance with which its detection and repression are watched do credit to the eyes and ears which do this work. The Lieutenant Governor justly gives *kudos* to Mr. Souttar and Mr. Lambert on the successful administration of the Calcutta Police during the past year.

WE THANK Mr. Robert Knight for a copy of his monthly *Statesman*. It is of the same size as the *Contemporary* and *Fortnightly Reviews* and the *Nineteenth Century*, and if the succeeding numbers prove equal to the first number, it will fairly bear comparison with those well-established periodicals. As the editor says in his prefatory note, "the *Statesman* has a distinct *raison d'etre* for its existence, and is published not as a literary speculation, but for the enforcement of principles in the conduct of home and foreign affairs, and more particularly in the administration of our great Empire in India, that seem to him and his colleagues to have fallen fatally out of sight with many of the leading journals in this Metropolis." We hope our countrymen will take note of this important statement. It is for their benefit chiefly that Mr. Knight has gone to so much trouble and expense to found this organ of public opinion in the heart of the British Metropolis, and it is therefore their interest and duty to support it. If they had done their duty, the weekly *Statesman* would not have fallen through, and Mr. Knight would not have become financially a heavy loser. We do hope that they will give a warm and substantial support to the monthly *Statesman*, which is not only well worthy of support as a literary undertaking, but also on the national grounds we have urged above.

ONE OF the most diabolical and at the same time most mysterious murder cases that ever came before a Court of Justice, was the Shapore murder case. The verdict of the Jury was not quite consistent, firstly three of them found the prisoners guilty, and then the whole body brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty; the Judge differed from the Jury and referred the case to the High Court. The reference came on for hearing before Justices Jackson and Tottenham, who quashed the verdict of the Jury. Mr. Justice Jackson remarked that the case for the prosecution was full of the grossest improbabilities; that the evidence for the prosecution abounded in discrepancies and contradictions, and that in the opinion of the Court the Judge of the lower Court was quite right in differing from the verdict of the Jury, which was unsustainable. But the question still remains how was the woman murdered, and will nobody be made to pay the penalty of life for life? There was one incident in this trial, which verily resembled the making a mountain of a mole-hill. Mr. Macaulay, the then Magistrate of 24-Pergunnahs, had heard of the connection by certain family ties of the foreman of the Jury with one of the prisoners, and he wrote to the Government Pleader to bring the fact to the notice of the Judge. The Government Pleader had no business to submit the letter of the Magistrate to the Judge; he ought to have mentioned the circumstance to him, or if he thought that it was not worth mentioning, he might have replied to the Magistrate to that effect. But by submitting the letter of the Magistrate to the Judge, he unnecessarily gave rise to a suspicion as if the executive wanted to influence the course of justice, and thus provoked remarks on an officer, whose motives in the matter could not for a moment be impeached, who had acted solely from a sense of public duty and therefore deserved no censure whatever.

OFF HOME, SWEET HOME! To-morrow leaves for his native land one of the oldest Bengal Civilians, one highly respected for his talents and

abilities, and who though an able Judge would have from the peculiar turn of his mind perhaps done better in the executive line—we allude to Mr. Justice Louis Jackson. He first came to public notice, though not to his credit, as Joint-Magistrate in charge of the Serampore Sub-division. Father John then flourished at Serampore, and Mr. Jackson committed an illegality towards the Gossains of that town, for which he was hauled up before the Supreme Court of Calcutta, and we believe was made to pay damages. This was of course the indiscretion of youth. But from the commencement of his official life he gave ample evidence of strong common sense, much shrewdness, and great decision of character, and these qualities developed the more as he advanced in his judicial career. He left an abiding name in the districts of Nuddea and Rajshaye in both of which he served as district judge. Some of the peculiar traits of his character were, however, also developed with the good qualities we have mentioned above. For instance he was soon discovered to be a man of violent likes and dislikes, to be too partial to his own opinions, given to too much self-esteem, and by no means disposed to be crossed in his own desires or rather whims, *pace* the history of the purchase of the Rampore Boulia house of the Raja of Digapatty. On his translation to the bench of the High Court he certainly brought to it much strength. As a judge of facts he took almost the foremost place. There was hardly a case, however intricate, the knotty points of which he could not unravel by merely having it in his hand. Indeed, it came to be said that he could get at the true facts of a case the moment the Vakil opened his lips. He was well acquainted with the vernacular language and the mechanism of native Society, and he could therefore easily read the minds of the suitors in the cases before him. But he was not equally strong in law. Whilst on the bench we are sorry to say he was not quite fair to the junior members of the native bar—he used to find fault with their dress, with their manners, with their mode of delivery, and with their law and argument. He had not the toleration and magnanimity of Sir Barnes Peacock. He used also to make sometimes an invidious distinction between the European Barrister and the Native pleader, and from his external manifestations, not latterly, he did not seem friendly to the advancement of the native to the bench of the High Court. We had it from the late Justice Dwarkanath Mitter himself that on his elevation to the bench he was looked upon by Mr. Justice Jackson with a gruffness, which he could account for only by the many passages-at-arms he had with him whilst at the bar, but it was said that when he saw that Sir Barnes was Dwarkanath's friend and that the latter was not a man to be put down by gruff looks, he quieted down, aye, became one of the warmest friends of Mr. Mitter. Mr. JusticeJackson was for many years the chief of the English Department, and in that capacity he followed with vigour the good example of Mr. Justice Trevor, and did his best to weed out the hard bargains of the uncovenanted judicial service. But here too his old weakness marred his usefulness. In the dispensation of patronage he could not get rid of his likes and dislikes. He certainly recognized and encouraged merit, but he was too fond of butter and "my Lording," and he who could float the butter-boat successfully was sure to secure his helping hand. Fond of show and sound he liked to play the huzur, but as all native *hakims* were not of equal temperament and could not sing to the tune of *huzurali*, they did not necessarily fare alike. But with his all faults Mr. Justice Louis Jackson was decidedly a Judge with a head on his shoulders, and it will not be easy to replace him. We wish him a safe voyage home and long life and happiness!

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner.)

Simla June 15th.—Excepting 500 Rupees subscribed at Rs. 100 one anna, the whole loan of 313 lakhs has been taken for London at Rs. 103 three annas.

16th.—News from Herat states that there are no fresh symptoms of a move. Abdulla Khan Nasiri had returned with a son of Khan Agha Jamshidi and 500 Jamshidi Sowars. Disputes are said to have taken place between the leaders about the advisability of Ayub Khan accompanying the troops.

18th.—Kabul 17th June.—Letters received from Sirdar Afzul Khan from Khanabad state that Abdul Rahman will shortly start in this direction. There is some stir among the Khugianis, and the gathering in Maidan under Mahomed Jan continues. General Gough's brigade has marched towards Pughman. From Herat it is reperted that attempts to collect tribal levies have failed. The Wali is still at Girishk, and continues to receive promises of support from the Chiefs on the western frontier. The health of the European troops at Kandahar is repidly improving.

Quetta 17th June.—There have been some disturbances during the past week along the railway line of communication. Much credit is given to a small party of the Poona Horse who lately captured some robbers near Chaman.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 19th June, 1880.

Commercial activity shewed some life during the past week in its export department which led to a series of transactions which will be found under their proper heads, but the import market maintained its previous dulness both as regards piece-goods and yarns. Though the country-manufactured yarn experienced less enquiry the steadiness of the market was well sustained and there was no change in prices.

EXPORTS.

Tea. At the public sale held on the 17th June, 4042 chests were offered and with the exception of 619 chests, all found buyers at prices ranging from half to one anna per lb in advance on the previous rates; the demand was good and brisk.

The *Jute* market continued inactive and transactions were confined to a narrow extent; prices for low to good 4-2 to 4 15.

Oil-seeds of all descriptions found buyers but to a limited extent at the following rates:

Linseed	4% refraction	4-4-6 to 4-5-6
Rape seed	,,	3-7 to 3-8
Poppy seed	,,	5 to 5-1

In wheat transactions have rather been limited at the following rates:

Jawalee	2-6 to 2-7
Delhi	3-1 to 3-1-6
Cawnpore	2-11 to 2-12

In rice a fair amount of business has been done in all kinds at the following prices:

Table-seeta	... 4-8 to 4-10
Sifted	... 3-10 to 4
Gross	... 2-8 to 2-11
Ballam low to good	... 2-6 to 2-14
Monghy	... 2-10 to 2-15
Kheeari	... 2-2 to 2-5
Raree	... 2-3 to 2-5

Jute bags have somewhat improved.

MONETARY.

There has been no change in the rates of discount and interest made at the last meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bengal held on the 17th instant, five per cent. per annum continues to be the minimum rate.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

This market on the morning of the 14th instant was very much excited on account of the new loan of three crores and thirteen lacks having been opened on that day. The rates had been raised by keen competition to a great height beyond most sanguine expectations. The following is the statement of the rates ruling during the week.

14th June	4%	98 to 98 8	4½%	107
15th	,,	97	,,	105
16th	,,	95 8	,,	103 8
17th	,,	96 4 to 96 8	,,	104
18th	,,	96 4 to 96 8	,,	104

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

This market has rather been quiet save the I. G. S. N. Co's Shares for which there sprung a sudden speculative demand and prices were forced up about one hundred Rupees higher than they were in the previous week.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

		Rs.	As.	P.
Lala Peary Lal, Lahore		5	0	0
W. B. Maxwell Esq., Gowhatty		13	4	0
Mohamed Abdool Aziz, Arrah		3	0	0
Luckput Rao, Esq., Murree		6	10	0
National Indian Association, London		4	13	0
Chief Commissioner, Assam		13	4	0
Engineer-in-Chief N. B. S. Ry. Saidpur		13	4	0
Baboo Ramchunder Roy, Bagirhat		5	0	0
,, Kallycoomar Dass, Rajshahye		6	8	0
,, Sreeputty Banerji, Nya Doomka		13	4	0
,, Bhagobati Sahai, Bhaugulpore		6	0	0
,, Doorgachurn Chuckerbutty, Siswa		10	0	0
,, Dinnobundoo Bhoomic, Rajshahye		5	0	0
,, Jodoonath Ghose, Bhulpore		8	0	0
,, Kirtichunder Chowdry, Bhangore		13	4	0
,, Harrishchunder Dass, Bishenpore		6	12	0
,, Hemchunder Banerji, Benares		13	4	0
,, Soorjacoomar Ray, Noakhally		6	10	0
,, Petamber Ghose, Balasore		6	10	0
,, Jogandranath Ghose, Pachak		10	0	0
,, Gounbullub Shahai, Allygarh		10	0	0
,, Shoseevoosun Dutt, Modhoopoora		13	0	0
,, Madhubchunder Chuckerbutty, Gurbetta		15	0	0
,, Hurrychurn Mookerji, Dinagepore		11	8	0
,, Mohinimohun Bose, Furreedpore		6	0	0
,, Lalla Bhaironpersad, Hoshearpore		6	10	0
,, Mohendranath Bhottacherji, Fyzabad		6	10	0
,, Kadarnath Ghose, Pubna		5	5	0
,, Gungachurn Gangoly, Midnapore		20	0	0
,, Shibchunder Bose, Bankipore		6	10	0
,, Chundernarain Singh, Arrah		3	4	0

ERRATUM.

For Krishnachunder Chatterji, Burdwan, Read Baboo Krishnachunder Chowdry, Burdwan		13	2	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*June* 16, 1880.

GENERAL.—Mr. A. Smith, Commissioner of the Orissa Division and Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th July next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. T. Metcalfe, C.S.I., Officiating Commissioner of the Bhagulpore division, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Orissa Division and Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. Smith, or until further orders.

Baboo Nobin Krishna Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is allowed leave for one month under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Baboo Tarini Coomar Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Maldah, is transferred to Moorshedabad, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

Baboo Sreenath Gupta, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is transferred to the district of Maldah.

Baboo Gobind Prosad Sookool is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Julpigoree.

Baboo Poorno Chunder Mitter is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Midnapore.

Moonshi Nundjee, Sub-Deputy Collector on special duty, is appointed to the Chota Nagpore Division, and is posted to the district of Lohardugga.

Moulvi Mahomed Subhan Hyder, a Sub-Deputy Collector in the Chota Nagpore Division is transferred to the Chittagong Division.

Mr. C. H. Swinden, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Rajmehal in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and is appointed to have charge of the Sungoo division of that district.

Mr. W. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is transferred to the Sonthal Pergunnahs district.

Mr. R. H. Greaves, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, has been allowed an extension of leave for four months on medical certificate by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. W. H. Grimley, Magistrate and Collector, has been granted an extension of furlough for two months and nineteen days by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

Baboo Bhoobunnessur Sing, Deputy Megistrate and Deputy Collector of Gya, is transferred to Durbhunga, and is posted to the Sudder Station of that district.

The orders of the 18th ultimo, transferring Baboo Ashoo Tose Sircar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Gya, to the Durbhunga district, are cancelled.

Mr. H. Lee, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Dubhunga district, is transferred to the 24-Pergunnahs, and is appointed to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. T. L. L. Jenkins, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Pachumba in the Hazareebagh district, is transferred to Durbhunga, and is appointed to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. C. E. Buckland, Officiating Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the purpose of acquiring land required for public purposes in that district.

Baboo Peary Mohun Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, on leave, is posted to the district of Midnapore.

Mr. Ulick Cockburn is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and posted to the Sudder Station of the Pubna district.

Advertisements.

NOTICE is hereby given that Sreemutty Sarat Coomary Dossee widow of the late Punna Laul Seal has by a Deed bearing date the 4th day of June instant and duly registered revoked all and singular the powers and authorities granted by her to Baboo Kannye Laul Seal in and by an agreement bearing date the 7th day of April 1879.

KALLYNAUTH MITTER,
Attorney for Sreemutty Sarat Coomary Dossee.

No. 5, Hastings' Street,
Calcutta, 15th June 1880.

PHRASES AND IDIOMS.

By Krishna Chandra Roy, Hare School—(to be complete in 12 parts). Parts I. to VI. ready, price 1 Re. 15 As., postage 2 As., to subscribers only.

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NOTIFICATION.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction in his sale room in the Court House on Saturday the 26th day of June next at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, pursuant to a decree of the said Court made in a suit No. 714 of 1878, (wherein Tarruck Nath Poramanick and others, are plaintiffs and Srimoti Soshimukhi Dabi is defendant) and dated the 29th day of July 1879, the following property belonging to the estate of Gopal Chander Bonnerji deceased.

No. 1.—All that the undivided moiety or half part or share of Gopal Krishto Bonnerji deceased of and in all that lower roomed brick-built house or garden together with the piece of land or ground thereunto belonging and whereon it is built and erected containing as per Collector's potta ten Chittaks and thirty feet more or less and situate and lying in Clive Street in the town of Calcutta and being holding No. 166 and formerly numbered 79 and 4 in the Municipal tax bills, but now numbered 1 and 99 and butted and bounded as follows that is to say on the north by Babulall Khotta's tenanted house. On the south by Gopal Chunder Dopi's tenanted house. On the east by Prem Nath Mullick's tenanted house and on the west by Prem Nath Mullick's tenanted house.

No. 2.—Also all that the undivided half part or share of and in all that piece of land or ground thereunto belonging containing as per Collector's potta eleven cottas eight chittacks and thirty-seven feet and situate and lying in Damzen's Lane Colootolla Street in the town of Calcutta and being holding No. 161 and formerly numbered 4 in the Municipal tax bills but now numbered 9 and butted and bounded as follows that is to say. On the north by a drain and Raja Radha Kanto Deb's tenanted land. On the west partly by Kashi Nath Mullick and Hurro Nath Mullick's tenanted land and partly by a drain. On the south by Damzen's Lane and on the east by Nundolall Seal's dwelling house.

No. 3.—Also all that the undivided half part or share of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground containing as per Collector's potta two cottas eight chittacks and forty feet situate and lying in Chunagully in the town of Calcutta and being holding No. 129 and formerly numbered 5 in the Municipal tax bills but now numbered 10 and butted and bounded as follows, that is on the north by Badulchunder Sen's stable house on the west by Goluckchunder Sircar's dwelling house and on the east by Banymadhub Laha's tenanted house and on the south by Modhusudon Laha's dwelling house.

No. 4.—And also all that the undivided half part or share of and in all that two storied brick-built house together with the land or ground thereunto belonging containing by estimation seventeen cottas more or less situate lying in China Bazar in the town of Calcutta and being formerly numbered 4 and 5 China Bazar Lane, but now numbered 4 and 5 Jackson's Ghaut and butted and bounded as follows. that is to say on the north by a lane leading to the Portugues Church and Jackson's Ghaut Street. On the south by Canning Street. On the east by Mr. J. G. Bagram's tenanted house and on the west by the tenanted house belonging to Ramsunder Shaw and Nityechurn Mullick.

The abstract of title and the conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of the Registrar High Court Original Side or at the effice of Messers Swinhoe Law and Company the Attornies for the plaintiffs on any day before the sale and will be produced at the sale.

SWINHOE LAW & Co., *Plaintiffs'*.
ATTORNIES.

Calcutta;
HIGH COURT ORIGINAL SIDE. } R. BELCHAMBERS,
The 13th May 1880. } *Registrar.*

A
PRIMER
ON
PRESERVATION OF HEALTH
ADAPTED ESPECIALLY FOR THE
NATIVES OF INDIA
(English Version of Sarira Palana.)
BY
JADU NATH MUKHERJI L. M. S.

16 Granville Place
PORTMAN SQUARE, W.
April 28, 1880..

Dear Sir,

***Your little work on Preservation of Health is a very useful book, and I hope will meet with the recognition it deserves.

Yours &c.

(*Sd.*) Sir *Joseph Fayrer* K.C.S.I, M.D.,
Honorary Surgeon to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

"—A perusal of the work, which seems to be expressly written in plain and simple language suited for little boys, inclines us to think that, if generally adopted in the lower classes of the Government colleges and schools, it may be the means of doing immense good in the way of extending a knowledge of the elements of sanitary science so much needed at the present day amongst the natives both in towns and villages —As a treatise calculated to inculcate sanitary habits and remove insanitary conditions of native life we do not think it can be excelled by any similar work from European hands. Much information that this little treatise contains would be found useful to other than natives in warding off sickness from their houses. The chapters,especially, on "Snake-bites" and "bites of rabid animals," should be of value to people whose occupations compel them to reside in the Mofussil."

STATESMAN, DECEMBER 24, 1876.

"—The writer has not simply followed the beaten track ; while giving the opinions and views of eminent medical authorities on hygiene, he has used his own eyes, and made suggestions suitable to the habits and circumstances of the people of this country. It is a useful compendium prepared with much care. We are surprised to hear that it is now proposed to supersede this book by Dr. Cuningham's Sanitary Primer.—It would be a gross jobbery if Babu Jadunath's book, which has been in use in our schools for eleven years be surperseded simply because he cannot claim the official influence of Dr. Cuningham."

HINDU PATRIOT JANUARY 5, 1880.

শরীর-পালন।

"—আমরা বাঙ্গলা বা ইংরেজি আর এরূপ পুস্তক দেখি নাই। তাহার বিশেষ কারণ এই যে, ইহা এ দেশের লোকের অবস্থা, দেশের অবস্থা, এবং লোকের আচার ব্যবহারের প্রতি দৃষ্টি রাখিয়া লিখিত হইয়াছে, এবং একজন বহুদর্শী চিকিৎসকের বহুদর্শিতার ফল ইহাতে সন্নিবেশিত হইয়াছে। দুরূহ বৈজ্ঞানিক-তত্ত্ব যাহা সাধারণে বুঝিবে না, তাহা বুঝাইবার চেষ্টা করিয়া পুস্তক দুর্ব্ব্যবহার্য্য করা হয় নাই। অতি সরল ভাষায় এবং নিতান্ত পরিষ্কার রীতিতে অতিশয় প্রয়োজনীয় উপদেশ সকল লিখিত হইয়াছে। বালকে বিনা উপদেশেও ইহা বুঝিতে পারে। আমাদিগের বিবেচনায় কম্ম বাঙ্গালীর সন্তানকে যদি কোন গ্রন্থ পড়িতে হয়, তবে এই গ্রন্থ সকলের অগ্রে পড়া উচিত। শুনিয়াছি ভারতবর্ষীয় গবর্ণমেণ্ট স্বাস্থ্যরক্ষা সম্বন্ধে সরল পুস্তকের জন্য পুরস্কার ঘোষণা করিয়াছেন। আমরা এমন বিবেচনা করি না যে ইহার অপেক্ষা উত্তম পুস্তক তাঁহারা পাইবেন—বিশেষ সাহেবের লেখা গ্রন্থ কখন এ দেশীয় লোকের ব্যবহারের উপযোগী হইবে না। আমাদের বিবেচনায় এই গ্রন্থ খানি যাবতীয় ভারতবর্ষীয় ভাষায় অনুবাদিত হইয়া সর্ব্বত্র বিদ্যালয়ে প্রচলিত হওয়া বিধেয়।"

বঙ্গদর্শন। ১২৮৫। অগ্রহায়ণ।

NOTICE.

Applications under Section 21 Act II of 1880 B. C. (License Tax Act) from persons assessed in Calcutta will be received by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, at the Board of Revenue, No. 2 Bankshall Street on Wednesday the 16th June, and every Thursday in each week following between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

Commr's. Office, Presy. Dn. } J. MONRO
Alipore } Offig. Commr.
The 10*th June* 1880, }

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS,
OUTFITTERS &C.,
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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.
Vice-Presidents.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE
SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.
Local Board of Directors:
R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.
General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—Persons assured with Profits in this Company are not liable as shareholders or members of the Company.

AMRITARASA.

☞ *PRICE REDUCED.*

DESERVING as it is of the name of Amritarasa it has been winnowing fragrance of its name by its most uncommon power of efficacy. It is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases; such as Pthisis, Consumption, Headache, diseases of the Heart, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity, Cholic pains of all kinds, Chronic Fever, Mercurial Affections, Spleen, Jaundice, Liver, Chronic Dysentery and various other disease. In all sorts of Female Affections it greatly contributes to the improvement of health. Mothers whose children were a prey to immediate death after delivery have seen them live and prosper after the application of this wonderful medicine. The medicine has a peculiar quality of being most uninjurious and can be applied to infants and ladies with delicate health without fear.

The cost of a phial is Rs. 4 and postage about Re. 1-4, packing charges annas 8. The parcels for abroad are well-packed and carefully forwarded.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

The medicine is the best of its kind discovered and gives immediate relief. More than ninety per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 3.

The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRA BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

DEAR SIR,

It is with much pleasure I bear testimony, to the great curative effect of your Cholera Pills purchased of you last year by my brother-in-law Babu Ishan Chundra Banerjee. In numerous cases of cholera it has been proved to be all what was claimed a speedy recovery. It was administered to some 40 cases and I am happy to say all of which proved quite successful, to say the truth it did miracles amongst us. If there be any genuine medicine for cholera I must say your "Cholera Pills" is the only one. I recommend every gentleman to have, during the cholera season, some of these pills in their hands so that they may reap the benefits of it in time. I consider it a boon amongst us and well worth the amount charged for.

You are at liberty to make use of above lines if you desire, as what I say is no exaggeration.

RAM SATYA MOOKERJI,
Behar Indigo Planters Association, Mozaffarpur.

My friend Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his health would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa." A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentery and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœa. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUCKERBUTTY.
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Behoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEE NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

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The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

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A GOLD or SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
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It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... ... ... Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs, 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¼ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case.
,, ,, 1½ ,, ,, ... Rs. 14 ,,
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... ... Rs. 19 ,,

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

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Fourth Revised Edition.
Price 8 Annas. Postage 1 An.
To be had in the Sanskrit Press depository and 13 Beadon Street, Calcutta.

PROSPECTUS.

INDO-ARYANS:

Contributions towards the Illucidation of their Ancient and Mediæval History.

BY

RAJENDRALALA MITRA, LL.D., C.I.E.

The undersigned propose to bring out, under the above title, a selection from the published Essays of Dr. R. Mittra. The essays selected are the following *viz*:—

1. Origin of Indian Architecture. 2. Principles of Hindu Temple Architecture. 3. Dress and Ornaments in Ancient India. 4. Domestic Furniture and Vehicles in Ancient India. 5. Beef in Ancient India. 6. Spirituous Drinks in Ancient India. 7. A Pic-Nic in Ancient India. 8. An Imperial Festival in Ancient India. 9. Human Sacrifices in Ancient India. 10. Funeral Ceremony in Ancient India. 11. On the Supposed Identity of the Greeks with the Yavanae of the Sanskrit Writers. 12. On the Pala and thr[illegible]a Dynasties of Bengal. 13. Bhoja Raja of Dhas and his Homonyms. 14. On the Identification of the Rishya of the Vedic Writers. 15. Vestiges of the Kings of Gwalior. 16. On the later Kings of Kanouj. 17. On the Origin of the Hindvi Language. 18. On the Early Life of Asoka. 19. The Horse in Ancient India. 20. The Primitive Aryans.

The book will be printed with new types, on excellent paper, and will comprise about a thousand pages, bound in two volumes, demy 8vo. Price to Subscribers Rs 16 The work will be proceeded with as soon as 250 Subscribers are registered; and it will be ready for delivery early in the Cold Season.

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Calcutta, April 1880. }

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Silver frame best Brazil pebble ..... Rs. 10
Steel frame best Brazil pebble. ..... ,, 6
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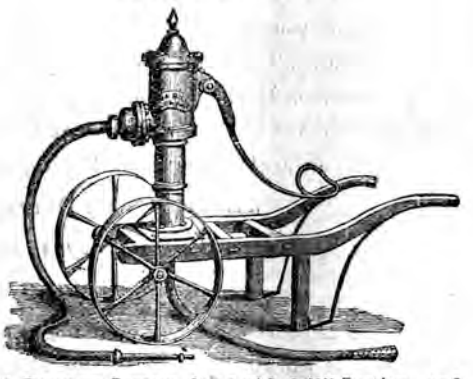

No. 219. Pump on Barrow, fitted with 25'2" Suction and 30' 1¼" delivery Hose 260

Cast-Iron Colonial Pumps, No. 93:

No.	2	4	6	
	Rs.	14	20	25 each
Price of Piping per foot ...	As.	12,	Re. 1,	1-4
Gallons Water, per minute ...		8,	12	15

Hand Pumps, No. 83.

	2½	3½	4 inch.
	Rs. 40,	55,	65, 75 each
Price of Piping for do.	Re. 1.	1,	1-8 1-8 p- ft.
Gallons Water, per minute	12,	15,	18, 20

The above Pumps are simply lift, and will draw water from a depth of 20 feet. We fit them (for convenience of contituents) with pipe of any length to that distance.

Cast-Iron Lift and force Portable Pumps.

	2½	3	3½	4 inch.
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By these Pumps one man can lift and force water to a distance of 50 feet, and upwards.

No. 218 Portable Double 5 inch Lift and Force Pump with 25 feet.
Rubber Suction, and 30 feet Canvas Delivery Hose ... ... Rs, 950 0

This is the first-rate Pump for Irrigating by Hand-power; it is also an excellent Fire Engine.

Galvanized Wrought-Iron Pumps.

No. 113, fitted on 3 legs, with 20 feet. Indian Rubber Suction Hose ... ... Rs, 130 each

Galvanized wrought-Iron Barge Pumps.

No. 115, 6 inch, 6 feet, 6 inch under spout Rs. 115 each
Watering Cart mounted on Iron Wheels to carry 95 gallons 300 0
Watering Cart with Pump and Rubber Suction Hose attached 400 0

Ten per cent discount off the above prices for Cash

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With 9 months' ditto. @ 8 ditto.
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